No. 34,390

LONDON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1993

ESTABLISHED 1887

'We Want Everything to Go Peacefully, Without Blood'

Yeltsin, Backed by Military, Says He Is in Control

Calculating The Outcome Conflict? Compromise? Or Victory for President?

By Barry James

Soviet experts said Wednesday that they saw three possible outcomes to the Russian crisis: a slowly emerging victory for President Boris N. Yeltsin, a compromise between the president and his parliamentary opponents, and a civil conflict.

They said an eventual victory for Mr. Yeltsin possibility. Vladimir Baranovsky of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, said an open conflict did not seem likely if only

because the population bad become so politically alienated that it would be difficult for either side to mobilize support. And the experts said it seemed ton late for a compromise between the president and the parliament, now that it has named an alterna-

u've government. They said the fact that the armed forces appeared to be remaining neutral was to Mr. Yeltsin's advantage, because he still controlled most of the organs of government and the electronic media, while

parliament has no way of enforcing its decrees or imposing the alternative government it named early Wednesday. Mr. Yeltsin also has the overwhelming support of foreign leaders, including President Bill Clinton, which indicates that they see him as the likely winner, according to Richard H. Schultz, the head of the International Security Studies Program at Tufts University in Medford, Massachusetts.

'If the army remains in the barracks, I think Yeltsin will win." said Eberhard Schneider of the German Federal Institute for Eastern and International Studies. "There's not much parliament can do, They have made an alternative structure, but they don't bave power and they are not offering anything, while Yeltsin is offering elec-

i Villiani 🤋

Mr. Schneider said a civil war could erupt if Mr. Yeltsin sent troops to arrest Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, the chairman of parliament, or Alexander V. Rutskoi, the vice president named by parliament to take over, or if Mr. Rutskoi attempted to send troops to the Kremlin to arrest Mr. Yeltsin. It depended whether individual commanders decided to follow such orders.

"I think the civil war scenario is to be excluded because neither

Yeltsin nor Rutskoi is that crazy," he added, Hans Stark, a Russian expert at the French Institute for International Relations, said he doubted that the armed forces would turn against Mr. Yeltsin, "because he is not seen by the army as a man who has betrayed national interests."

Mr. Stark said the conservatives in the army had lost their battle in the 1991 coup attempt and "I don't see them starting again." But Mr. Schultz said that parts of Russia had become ungovern-

able and there was no telling what some local commanders might do. "Many officers have remarked they were not happy with the to which they have the loyalty of the troops. The desertion problem in the Russian Army right now is enormous."

Mr. Shultz recalled that army shock troops were unwilling to use

force to support the 1991 coup and said there was no compelling reason for the army to intervene now. Yeltsin is isolated, but what he is counting on is some kind of a

referendum," Mr. Schultz said. Mr. Schneider said. "The scenario of a compromise between Yeltsin and Ruslan Khasbulatov would be the same as the situation at the end of March, but I think it is now too late for that because parliament has set up an alternative government under Alexander

Mr. Stark said Mr. Yeltsin's action in disbanding parliament was not constitutional, but neither was the parliament's election of Mr. Rutskoi as president.

"I think Russia is going to search for a new legitimacy in order to decide where the power lies," be said. "This will need new elections, both of the parliament and of the president. This could be the

If the political situation deteriorates and the army does intervene Mr. Baranovsky, who is Russian, said there was little likelihood of

nuclear forces becoming involved. "I think that they are outside the field of this political struggle," he

MOSCOW - President Boris N, Yeltsin declared himself firmly in control of Russia on Wednesday as he won crucial backing from officials of the Defense and Interior ministries and the Central Bank in his battle with the

and the Central Bank in his battle with the parliament for control of Russia.

Mr. Yeltsin, who threw the nation into turmoil Tuesday by disbanding the parliament and ordering new elections, appeared confident of victory as he took an impromptu stroll with the defense and interior ministers on one of

Moscow's main shopping streets.

He promised to avoid bloodshed but also ruled out any dialogue with the hard-line par-liament, which, he said, on longer exists.

"We would not like and do not intend to use any force," Mr. Yeltsin told the hundreds of people who crowded around him. "We want everything to go peacefully, without blood. This

is our principal task."

Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev told the crowd that he had met with top military commanders and that they "imequivocally support the president as commander in chief."

However, inside the parliament building on the Moscow River, known as the White House, Mr. Yeltsin's erstwhile vice president, Alexander V. Rutskoi, declared that be was now president with his own defense, interior and security ministers. He was named acting president by the dismissed legislators Tuesday night. But with Mr. Yeltsin in control of state

the parliament cut, Mr. Rutskoi's impact out-

A call by the speaker of the parliament, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, for a nanonwide protest strike against Mr. Yeltsin appeared to be having no effect. And an effort to convene the country's supreme legislature, the anti-Yeltsin Congress of People's Deputies, had so far failed to extract the anti-Yeltsin concerns. to gather a quorum.
Legislative leaders, who had taken a concilia-

tory tone toward soldiers Tuesday, offering

Yeltsin's senior economic aide sees risks in the proposed December election. Page 7.

U.S. leaders back legitimacy of Mr. Yeltsin's actions, but stress need for cantion. Page 7.

protection if they deserted Mr. Yeltsin, turned surly, warning them that they would be pun-ished if they backed the Russian leader.

The lawmakers also passed a new death pen-alty provision for government officials who attempt "violent modification" of Russia's con-

Although the balance seemed to be tipping in Mr. Yeltsin's favor, much remained unclear. Most regional leaders had yet to publicly declare their loyalty. Although Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin said that most were backing the president, there were some notable exceptions that could bode ill for the Russian

the most pro-reform spots in the country, dement illegal and called for new elections for president as well as the parliament.

But despite the most serious crisis of power since the August 1991 hard-line Communist coup attempt, a calm seemed to prevail across

"The next few days will be crucial," said Deputy Prime Minister Yegor T. Gaidar, the radical economist whom Mr. Yeltsin brought back into the cabinet last week.

"If major clashes and disturbances are not provoked within the next few days, if attempts to drag the armed forces into the standoff fail -and such attempts have been made — I am sure that the deputies will quickly realize the futility of their efforts." He predicted that they would then return to home to prepare for the elections that Mr. Yeltsin bas called for Dec. 11

"Nobody has reacted seriously to all last night's bother in the Supreme Soviet," the dayto-day legislature. General Grachev said. He said that his commanders "of all ranks" had declared "their full support for their command-er in chief, President Boris Nikolayevich Yelt-

The parliament approved as its defense chief a bard-liner, Colonel General Vladislay Achalov, who was implicated in the 1991 coup. General Grachev told the press agency Itar-

See RUSSIA, Page 7



The changing of the guard at Lenin's tomb in Red Square went on as usual Wednesday despite the leadership crisis in Russia.

In the Hinterland, **Balance of Power** Lies With Yeltsin

By Fred Hiatt Washington Post Service

USINSK, Russia — Galina Andreeva, sweeping the last yellow willow leaves of this Arctie city's brief autumn from her apartment courtyard, paused briefly Wednesday to explain her faith in President Boris N.

An engineer who lost her joh in Russia's economic collapse and eventually found work only as a janitor, she might seem an anomaly in the pro-reform camp. But on Wednesday she said that Mr. Yeltsin should have dissolved the conservative parliament long ago.

"I liked him two years ago, and I like him now." she said. "There is no

With two presidents and two governments now claiming the right to govern from Moscow, Mr. Yeltsin's fate rests heavily on Russia's regions and on the voters spread through its vast hinterland. The crisis Mr. Yeltsin provoked Tuesday with his suspension of parliament and call for elections to a new legislature seems likely to be decided less by troops or politicians than by public opinion in a thousand towns and cities from Kaliningrad to Magadan. Few such towns would seem as fertile ground for Mr. Yeltsin's opponents as this desolate city just south of the Arctic Circle, Usinsk is a grungy Soviet oil town in decline, where workers only recently received

their pay for June, where schools can no longer attract the teachers they need, where unemployment is growing and private commerce almost nonexistent. Yet in interviews with a wide range of voters Wednesday, only one an official in the city administration — expressed open hostility to Mr.

Yeltsin's unilateral action. Many expressed cynicism and disillusion with both Mr. Yeltsin and his opponents, but a surprising majority said they Some of his supporters said that life had gotten worse because his

critics in parliament and elsewhere had prevented him from carrying out a clear program. Others said Russia needed a forceful executive to straighten out the confusion and disorder, while still nthers seemed to find comfort in Mr. Yeltsin's solid, ultra-Russian personality. "Yeltsin is honest, he's just, he's God-fearing," said Yelena Babkina.

30. walking through Usinsk's tiny, wind-swept vegetable market. "His whole family is nice. They're not like Raisa Maximova," a reference to the

See HINTERLAND, Page 6

U.S. Backpedals on Putting

Japan Politicians Learn Media Savvy

By David E. Sanger New York Times Service

TOKYO - When high-ranking visitors call on the new prime minister at his residence these days, there are a few familiar holdovers from the 38-year-rule of the Liberal Democrats that

ended abruptly this summer.

The roof of the aging brick building still leaks. The meeting rooms retain a musty smell suggesting that no one has opened a window since the end of World War II. But just about everything else is different.

Morihiro Hosokawa, the new prime minister, greets his visitors on the steps, something rarely done in the reserved Japanese etiquette for state

visits. When they settle down inside, Mr. Ho-sokawa, 55, pours the tea himself, rather than leaving it to the young Japanese women trained to glide in silently, kneel and prepare green tea

And when the two have finished talking, they might head to the garden for an impromptu relevised news conference. "This style is very common at the Howaito Hausu," the Yomiuri Shimbun observed, referring to the White House using the Japanese pronunciation. "But it is unusual for Japan." No longer. Bill Clinton may have visited

Tokyo for only four days this summer, but the lessons he imparted for a new generation of leaders seem to have lingered. Mr. Hosokawa, while presiding over a coalition that could yet implode, has discovered something long missing from Japanese polities: media savvy. All of a sudden the country that wrote the book on how to make politics deathly dull is full of

symbolic imagery and choice sound bites. These days Mr. Hosokawa shows up at disaster sites in get-to-work shirt sleeves, rather than the khaki uniforms that made his predecessors look like aging Boy Scout leaders on a hike. He plays tennis with nld friends, and the other day invited the cameras to film parts of his cabinet

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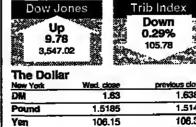


DOZENS DIE IN ALABAMA DERAILMENT — An Amtrak train derailed early Wednesday into a bayou near Mobile. Alabama, killing nearly 40 people. Thirteen others were missing in the accident, which partly destroyed a rail bridge. Page 2.

Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev with President Boris N. Yeltsin during their impromptu stroll in Pushkin Square on Wednesday.

Mideast Meeting Set

national conference aimed at raising billions of dollars to support the Israel-PLO agreement has been set for Oct. 1 in Washington, the State Department said.



Kiosk

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - An inter-

Representatives from Europe, Japan.

Saudi Arabia and Canada have been invited, along with Israelis and Palestinians.

Daw Jone Up 9.78 3,547.02	s	Down 0.29% 105.78
The Dollar	Wed_close	previous close
Pound	1.63 1.5185	1.6385
Yen FF	106.15 5.6755	106.33 5.707

Troops Under UN Control By Barton Gellman

WASHINGTON - The Clinton administration, under conflicting pressures from Congress and the United Nations, is backpedaling from a broad new policy on peace enforcement operations that would place American combat troops

under UN command.

A high-level interagency group led by the deputy national security adviser. Samuel R. [Sandy] Berger, approved the new policy July 14 for President Bill Clinton's signature. The classified initiative welcomed the "rapid expansinn" of UN peace enforcement operations and said the United States would sometimes contribute armed forces "under the operational control of a United Nations commander."

But cabinet-level officials, who got their first look at the directive this month, are reconsidering. One major reason is a backlash in Congress, prompted in part by anxiety over opera-

Officials said the policy had been redrafted twice since its disclosure Aug. 5 and that its basic thrust was moving away from committing U.S. forces to UN control. The larger the operation is and the closer it comes to actual combat, the more likely the administration is to insist on

unns in Somalia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

"I don't think the United States - I don't think the United States Congress - is ready to place U.S. combat forces under UN com-

See TROOPS, Page 6

Olympics: Referendum on China's Future

By Ian Thomsen tional Herald Tribune

MONTE CARLO - The vote here Thursday night to select the site of the 2000 Summer Olympics has become a referendum on China's role in the next century. Is the world willing to overlook Chinese repression in order to mine the country economically? Chuld the Olympics coax China toward democracy, or would Beij-

ing twist the Games to validate its policies? After four or more years of campaigning, the other contenders to organize the Games — Berlin, Istanbul, Manehester and Sydnev have been left to bope that the 89 members of the International Olympic Committee will not dare entrust the sacred flame to Beijing, the site of a bloody crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in 1989. They will decide the issue by secret ballot, and a simple majority is needed to

Beijing's competitors and several Committee members suggest that 30 to 40 voters will make their decisions based on formal hourlong pre-

sentations made Thursday by the five bidding cities. Sydney and Manchester hope that their presentations are convincing enough to prevent Beijing from earning the required 45 votes on the first ballot.

"There are ways of misleading your canvassers," said Boh Scott, who is overseeing his second Olympie bid for Manchester after having lost in the second round of the election for

Odds Favor Beijing

LONDON — The odds on Beijing winning the bid grew longer Wednesday at the bookmakers Ladbrokes, which quoted Beijing at 2 in I after offering even money Tuesday. Sydney, the odds-on favorite until this week, slipped in 3 in 1, with Manchester at 5 to 2. Berlin at 20 to 1 and Istanbul at 100 to 1

the 1996 site. "It's possible that Beijing's count is based upon canvasings they don't understand. I actually think a lot of people are wavering on their votes - I reckon about 30.

With each ballot, Beijing's opponents should grow stronger. The city with the lowest vote total will be eliminated after each mund, with. Berlin and Istanhul expected to go first Sydney and Manchester dream of living to see a third round. Their supporters would ultimately unite

to defeat Beijing on a final ballot. While allegations of human rights abuses by China have dominated press coverage of the 101st International Olympic Committee session here, the issue apparently has not colored the voters' view of the Chinese hid. Indeed, the recent political unrest in Russia may sway more

voters than memories of the 1989 events. "Human rights is not the issue people are talking about," Mr. Scott said. He added that "the risk of a politically motivated Games"

See GAMES, Page 17

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From Guerrilla to Cop: Palestinians Train for New Mission

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — The pipes skirled, the drums beat, and Captain Faisal Mahmoud Mustala, trained as a Palestinian airborne commando to drop one day on Israel, began -somewhat awkwardly - to discuss his new mission as a simple cop. protecting Arab and Israeli alike on the beat in Gaza or Jericho.

The paratrooper was one of 21 former soldiers from the Palestine Liberation Army who are being retrained as police-

men at the Jordan police academy.

Along with hundreds more at similar institutions across the Arab world, they are supposed to cross the Jordan River a few months hence. Their deployment will be the first real sign that Israel is relinquishing some physical control of territory it has occupied since the 1967 Middle East war.

Israel would once have called Captain Mustafa and his fellow policemen terrorists. On Tuesday, largely for the benefit of West Bank to become a guerrilla in 1979. its many factions. Since its inception in Thursday, the PLO chairman, Yasser Araists. On Tuesday, largely for the benefit of West have to protect the safety of all the 1965, its soldiers have generally come untelevision cameras, they went on parade to show the skills they are supposed to use as police officers.

They marched in close order across a sunlit square, field-stripped rifles (American M-16s, not Russian AK-47s), and grasping nightsticks and clear plastic shields, gave a stirring demonstration of how they would put down a riot with no more damage than bruised heads and egos
— an unfamiliar tactic in lands more used to tear gas, rubber builets, and live fire. Completing the ceremony, a Jordanian

police band played drums and bagpipes, which were introduced by the British, who controlled Jordan from the end of the First World War until the end of the Second. "It's very fine duty," said Captain Mus-

But what if things got out of hand, a reporter asked. What if he was ordered to fire his rifle at a fellow Palestinian, say, a militant opposed to the peace accord? Would be obey?

"No, no," be said, and ended the interview before he could be pressed further on

his rules of engagement.
For those who had seen Palestinian fighters in Lebanon in the 1970s and 1980s -all free-style uniform and creative discipline — the 21 men offered something of a contrast: their navy blue uniforms were pressed, their black boots shone, and there was not a kaffiyeh to be seen.

But in a way, that was not surprising. The Palestine Liberadon Army is the offi-

"We have to protect the safety of all the 1965, its soldiers have generally come un-

wings, he said, he had never seen combat. PLO's desire to spread its writ when self- spread over several Arab countries, would rule comes to Gaza and Jericho and auton-omy slowly creeps into other parts of the moved to the police beat. "All of the Palesoccupied West Bank. Such is the urgency tine Liberation Army will transform into of the group's campaign to create a police police," he said.
force of up to 30,000 members that it But as part of establishing the PLO's

der the close control of the various Arab "in the beginning of the handing over from governments that sheltered them and thus the other side." Under the agreement have been subjected to military discipline signed in Washington last week, that is Captain Mustafa said he had undergone supposed to be within the next four

Jordanian army training before joining the months.

Palestinian army. Although he had com-Brigadier General Mohammed Abdel pleted five parachute drops to win his Rahim Qudsiyeh, the Palestine Liberation Army commander, confirmed reports that The former soldiers are central to the his army, which numbers more than 12,000

placed an advertisement in a Jerusalem authority, the officers will have to confront newspaper inviting Palestinian men and the hostility of Islamic fundamentalists who oppose the accord with Israel.

WORLD BRIEFS

North Korea Weighs Treaty Pullout

TOKYO (AFP) — North Korea warned Wednesday that it might retract its decision to stay in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty if the United States continued to press for talks on inspection of its nuclear

A North Korean Foreign Ministry spokesman asserted in a statement that the United States had set "unilateral self-opinionated" preconditions to a third round of bilateral contacts between the two former

enemies of the Korean War. The statement said that Washington was demanding that Pyongyang hold talks with the International Atomic Energy Agency and with South Korea on inspections of the suspected nuclear facilities. The statement added that the interest of the United States was not to settle the nuclear problem but rather "to siege and stifle our republic and our socialist

Iraq Releases 3 Swedish Engineers

BAGDHAD (AFP) — Iraq on Wednesday released three Swedish-employees of the Ericsson telecommunications company who were sen-tenced a year ago to seven years in prison for entering the country illegally, officials said.

Stefan Wihlborg, 32, Christer Stroemgren, 43, and Leif Westberg, 42, had been moved from prison to a Baghdad hotel and were to leave the Iraqi capital by road. The three engineers were sentenced in September 1992 after straying across the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border.

They had left Kuwait City for an oilfield north of the capital where

they were to install mobile telephone base stations, but they lost their way and drove into Iraq. The fraqi government had rejected Sweden's appeals for the release of the three men.

Khmer Rouge to Defend Territory

BANGKOK (AFP) — The Khmer Rouge said Wednesday that it would defend territory under its control in western Cambodia if the new national government attempted to assert its sovereignty over the area. fn a statement issued by radio a day after the parliament formally adopted Cambodia's new constitution, the radical guerrilla movement declared that Khmer Rouge fighters are under strict orders to defend their posicions and to vigorously protect the Khmer nation as well as the entire Khmer people.

The statement was issued amid signs of Thai impatience with Khmer . Rouge intransigence in refusing to reach a settlement with the new-Cambodian government.

South Africa Legislators Cry 'Traitor'

CAPE TOWN (Reuters) — Far-right South African legislators trying to prevent blacks from getting a share of power lined up in Parliament on Wednesday and called the government's chief democracy negotiator a

Pandemonium crupted when Ferdi Hartzenberg, the pro-apartheid leader of the Conservative Party, refused three times to withdraw the insult and was ordered to leave. When Speaker Eli Louw ordered Mr. Hartzenberg out, party members lined up to declare in Afrikaans "the honorable Minister of Constitutional Development is a despicable traitor

A showdown was avoided when Mr. Lonw abruptly adjourned the session, "This was a tremendous victory for the Conservative Party," Mr. Hartzenberg said afterward.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Parisian Traffic Disrupted by Strikes

PARIS (Combined Dispatches) - Strikes in Paris over wages and working conditions disrupted traffic on the Paris Mètro and a suburban commuter rail line on Wednesday, the city's transport authority said. An spokesman said the one-day strike stopped at least 50 percent of trains on

A three-day-old rush hour strike delayed commuters on the northsouth RER commuter line which serves Charles de Gaulle international airport. A strike by Air France bus drivers worsened the plight of airline passengers. Metro strikers were protesting a general freeze on civil service wages. They demanded wage negotiations with the management as well as more staff to improve security.

Provincial cities were also hit by transport stoppages. In Lyon, the

subway shut down and one hus in 10 was running. Authorities in the Entrate of Abu Dhabi have warned residents and visitors against cating or catching fish in its Gulf waters after large umbers of fish were found to be contaminated with dangerous chemi-

Mubarak Presses Rabin to Act Now On Pact With Syria

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — Israel should forge a peace agreement with Syria now to create momentum, not give in to rightist political pressures at bome and wait, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt said

After three hours of talks with President Hafez Assad of Syria, the Egyptian leader put the emphasis squarely on Prime Minister Yitz-hak Rabin of Israel to take the initiative and strike the agreement that is crucial for full Middle East

"I differ with Mr. Rabin on the point that he could only go on one Israel accord, wire services report-track," Mr. Mubarak said. "One ed from Gaza City, in the Israelitrack is not enough to reach a com-prehensive settlement." Occupied Gaza Strip.

The lawyer. Mohammed Abu

He said the Palestine Liberation Shanban, 36, an activist in Yasser Organization's accord with fsrael Arafat's Fatah faction of the PLO, was at such an early stage that it was stopped by five masked gunwould be wrong to wait for results men in Gaza City on Tuesday and before getting on with the rest of killed by a single shot to the chest, the peace process: Israel's talks with Syria, Jordan and Lebanon.

Mr. Assad, the major power bro-Middle East, again expressed his pain at the PLO's separate agreement but refused to be drawn on how close he was to striking his own deal with the state he has fought since its creation in 1948.

There had not been progress on the Syrian track; all points are open to debate," he said. "A document of principles has been put on the table, but there has not been agreement on it."

An Arab diplomat said Mr. Rabin had told Mr. Mubarak that he was ready in principle to withdraw from the Golan Heights but could not do it immediately for political

marathon dehate in the fsraeli Knesset to pass the PLO accord. which calls for self-rule in Jericho

and Gaza Strip.
The diplomat said Mr. Rabin had explained to Mr. Mubarak that with a thin parliamentary majority it was difficult for him to push through a new deal with Syria so

soon after the PLO-Israel accord. ■ Slain Palestinian Mourned Thousands of mourners turned

out Wednesday for the funeral of a moderate Palestinian lawyer who was shot as he drove home from a meeting in support of the PLO-

relatives said. Local Palestinian leaders said

that Mr. Shaaban's death was not ker needed to seal peace in the the start of a confrontation between opponents and supporters of Freih Abu Medain, a member of

the Palestinian delegation to Middie East peace talks, said the assas-sination will not be followed by a Ano In Tunis, Fatah said Wednesday that non-Palestinian extremists op-

posed to peace were behind the assassination of Mr. Shaaban. "It was planned by extremist "I don't feel," she said, tears forces outside the ranks of the Pal-welling in her eyes. "My blood is added that "forces that reject

Demjanjuk Is Harassed on Flight to U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Disposches NEW YORK — Seven years af-ter he left the United States in handcuffs on charges he was the Nazi death camp guard "Ivan the Terrible." John Demjanjuk returned on Wednesday a free man.

Mr. Demjanjuk, 73, convicted

and then acquitted on new evidence in Israel of being the notori-ous guard at the Treblinka death camp in Nazi-occupied Poland, arrived on an El Al Israel Airlines flight. He immediately boarded a small chartered aircraft at John F. Kennedy International Airport and flew to Medina, Ohio, about 40 miles (65 kilometers) south of his home in suburban Cleveland.

His brother-in-law, Ed Nishnic, declined to disclose Mr. Demjanjuk's final destination but confirmed he would not be traveling immediately to his home, as had been expected

"He's thankful to be back home in the United States," Mr. Nishnic told reporters at the airport in New

The flight from Israel to New York was not without incident. Be-fore Mr. Demjanjuk settled into his business class seat on jumbo jet that carried him to freedom, a passenger spat "Murderer!" at him. It was the first of many epithets

hurled his way.
Two students entered the section where Mr. Demjanjuk and family members were seated and tried to circulate a petition condemning the airline for allowing him on the

Another passenger, Anne Spicer, slapped the inside of her left arm bearing the tattooed identification number she received in 1944 while an infant in the Auschwitz death

don't feel," she said, tears estinian people," said a senior Fa-tah member, Hakam Balawi. He but the wound is soll open."

Mr. Demjanjuk had been extratot do it immediately for political peace" are working to "destroy the peace process and to sow strife among Palestinians." dited from the United States and convicted in an Israeli court of being "Ivan," a sadistic Ukrainian ing "Ivan." a sadistic Ukrainian has emerged from Soviet archives 250,000 Jews died.



Representative James A. Traficant of Ohio, left, and Mr. Demjanjuk en route to New York aboard the El Al flight on Wednesday. Mr. Traficant worked for Mr. Demjanjuk's return from Israel.

guard who operated gas chambers casting strong doubt that Mr. and mutilated victims at the Treblinka death camp in German-occupied Poland, where 850,000 Jews were killed in 1942 and 1943.

Mr. Demjanjuk said that he was a victim of mistaken identity. Since the conviction, evidence

An Israeli Supreme Court justice ordered Mr. Demjanjuk's release Israeli Supreme Court overturned Demjanjuk's 1988 conviction, saymitting other was crimes ing there was reasonable doubt. But the court said there was evidence that Mr. Demjanjuk had been a guard at other camps, nota-

last week after rejecting petitions that he he tried on charges of com-

Mr. Demjanjuk now faces U.S. court battles, hoping to regain the citizenship be lost in 1981 for lying on his American entry papers.

(AP, Reuters, NYT)

Amtrak Train Crash Kills at Least 38

The Associated Press SARALAND, Alabama - An Amtrak train jumped the tracks on a bridge and plunged into a foggy bayou before daybreak Wednesday, trapping passengers in a sub-merged car and killing at least 38 people, the authorioes said. Fifteen others were missing.

It was the deadliest crash in the history of Amtrak, which was created in 1970 to run the nation's long-distance passenger trains.

All three engines and four of the eight cars on Amtrak's Sunset Limited derailed just after 3 A.M. in a remote, swampy area on the northern outskirts of Mobile, an Amtrak spokesman said in Washington. Two of the derailed cars were passenger cars, including the one that was enorely submerged. "It's conceivable today's cata-strophic accident could eclipse the

number of fatalities for our entire 22-year history," the spokesman said. He said 48 people had died in Amtrak crashes before Wednesday. Bill Crosson of Tallahassee. Florida, said he, his wife, Vivian. and at least three others narrowly escaped from the rear of the sub-

The water just rose immediately up to the top," Mr. Crosson said. "I

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error." He said they were in the water for up to 45 minutes, clinging to debris, before someone spotted them, shined a flashlight and yelled. "Fellows, this way!" "I just tried to give some of them a hand." said Brian McConnell of

tacular, ft was all f could do. Tom Jennings, a police spokes-man, said the dark bayou water made the search for passengers difficult. "The visibility is not very good," he said. "Divers are having to go through it hy hand."

The cause of the accident was not known, and the Amtrak spokesman said he did not want to speculate. A section of the bridge was collapsed after the wreck, with one car perched precariously at the edge of the damaged area. The crew on a freight train that crossed the bridge shortly before the accident reported no problems, the authori-

The train was en rouse from Los Angeles to Miami, with 189 passengers and 17 crew members aboard.

Officials from CSX Transportation Inc., the owner of the track, and a team from the National Transportation Safety Board were heading to the scene. CSX said the bridge was constructed in 1909.

Last week, the board found that poor track maintenance by CSX had caused a 1991 Amtrak crash that killed eight people in South

EUROPEAN TOPICS

German Catholics

Dwindle Dramatically Membership in the Roman Catholic Church has been dropping dramatically in Germany. Last year, 190,000 Western Germans left the church, nearly two and a half times as many as in 1988, the newsweekly Focus re-

The leading reason cited, according to a survey hy the Al-lensbach research insotute, was not the tax on income that German church members are obliged to pay (cited by 59 percent), but rather a growing sense of alien-ation (69 percent) and a feeling that the church was out of touch on issues like divorce and abortion (68 percent). Others men-tioned the church's politics. wealth, or an organizational structure seen as ton rigid and

unresponsive. The poll revealed a deep gap between church teaching and belief even among practicing Cath-olics. Thus, 54 percent rejected the principle of priestly celibacy, 53 percent disagreed with the church's stance on contracepoon and 47 percent said the church

was too rich. In Germany, 43 percent of Western Germans and 7 percent of Eastern Germans are Catholic: about 41 percent of Westerners and 35 percent of Easterners are Protestant.

Around Europe

El País, the Madrid duity, recently devoted more than a quarter of its front page to an aerial photo of what was about to become the largest puzzle in the world. Assembled by f4,000 volunteers, the puzzle covered much of the infield of the Olympic Sta-dium in Barcelona, ft will find a

place in the next Guinness Book of Records under two categories — most pieces, with 843,552, and largest surface, at 3,286 square meters. The Barcelona puzzle features a picture of what else? — the front page of El

Though their standard of living has declined, more than 60 percent of Czechs back the couneconomic transformacion, and one-third say it should be accelerated, according to the IVVM polling agency. The sup-port comes despite the fact that nearly half of those polled feel the economic situation is worse today than a year ago.

James Joyce, who left Ireland for good in 1912, has returned as the new face on the nation's 10pound notes. Joyce replaces the satirist Jonathan Swift on the smaller note unveiled by the

French and Dutch scientists are making big strides in resolv-ing one of medicine's most elusive mysteries: how to keep people from snoring. Acoustics specialists at the French university of Maine and the Dutch technical university at Eindhoven, using a plastic mockup. have simulated the sound of snoring with remarkable lidelity, says Le Figaro of Paris.

bly Sobibor, in Poland, where

By varying the intensity of the air stream and experimenting with more and less flexible materials, they have determined that snoring depends primarily on two factors: the intensity of the air stream and the flexibility of the (human) materials.

Snoring is a serious matter, of course. Volume can easily attain 70 decibels, equivalent to the noise level on a busy street. Serious snorers at times stop breathing for up to 10 seconds at a one. which can bring on cardiovascular problems.

Doctors hope that research like that carried out by the French-Dutch team will expand their choices of remedial treatment, which now rely chiefly on laser surgery or the wearing by snorers of nasal masks.

Some 62 percent of men and 44 percent of women snore, the researchers say. Women, however, are more likely to talk in their

Disgusted with the corruption of finan democracy, the village of Seborga, near the French border, has declared its independence - and made a flower grower, Giorgio Carbone, its king. As one of his first official acts, "King Giorgio" nailed the town's white and hiue flag to the church tower, and declared that Seborga would pursue a peaceful foreign policy. But he also said it would stop paying taxes to the "rotten" Italian state. Seborgians await Rome's response.

Brian Knowlton

Polish Victors' Problem: Keep Backers - and IMF - Happy

By Jane Perlez

New York Times Service WARSAW - Since their election success, the former Communists have been trying to reassure foreign investors that they would not deplete the economic gains of the last four years by unleashing inflation and running up a huge hudget delicit.

But the former Communists have confirmed that they plan to raise pensions early next year and assist some state industries that previous governments had ignored. "We want to even out the sectors of the Polish economy," said Les-zek Miller, deputy leader of the Democratic Left Altiance, the umbrella party under which the former Communists have regrouped. "Until now, the private sector was privileged and the public sector

Mr. Miller said a "gesture" would be made to pensioners, who provided many votes to the party on Sunday. Other party leaders said pensions would, as promised

in the campaign, be doubled. How the party, which is trying to forge a coalition, can saosfy its core constituency of the unemployed and elderly and also maintain growth remains unclear. Several economists said that could not be done. But some foreign investors remain relatively sanguine about the prospect of a leftist coalition.

The alliance won 20 percent of

the vote in the parliamentary election and has entered into talks with

another former Communist Party, the Polish Peasants' Party, about a coalition. Alliance leaders said Tuesday that they had given up on forming a coalidon with the centrist party of Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka, the Democratic

Joining in a coalition with that party would have endowed the former Communists with the respect

NEWS ANALYSIS

from the West that they long for. But Ms. Suchocka's party, which largely masterminded the fast drive to a market economy, rejected the

A former post-Communist finance minister. Andrzej Ole-chowski, said that a leftist coalition would find it impossible to fulfill the expectations of three sets of voters — pensioners, teachers, and workers in state companies — and not disrupt the budget. The pension increases alone would be achievable, while keeping the deficit at 6 percent of the gross domes-tic product, Mr. Olechowski said. The International Monetary Fund has required the government

to keep the deficit at 5 percent to alliance has said it will negotiate to push that to 6 percent. "We will not do anything with-out prior consultation with the IMF," Mr. Miller said. "We see no

problem raising the deficit by 1

But Mr. Olechowski and other sible to give raises to teachers, who work 18 bours a week, and some state workers without increasing the deficit.

Mr. Miller said that his party wanted to scrap a policy intro-duced by the last government that forced state enterprises to pay extra taxes on overtime pay.

To encourage exports, he added, his party would introduce easier credit for state industries that can compete internationally.

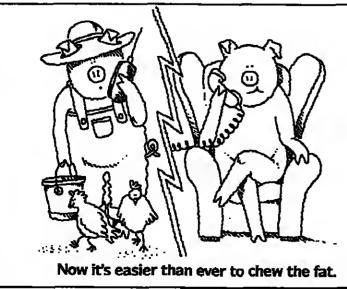
How a leftist coalidon would deal with the economy is criocal. because under the "shock therapy" policies of the last government Poland became the first Eastern European country to move out of recession. With nearly 40 million people, its size makes it a potentially more attractive investment than most

other countries in the region. fudustrial production in the first half of the year rose 9.4 percent, and the gross domestic product was up 3.9 percent, the sturdiest in Europe. Inflation, more than 100 per-cent a year two years ago, has fall-en, to 35 percent. Continuing to lower inflation is a critical factor to attract investors, said Mr. Olechowski, who now leads President Lech Walesa's group, the Nonparty

Bloc to Support Reform.

They will have to renege on promises or inflation will have to increase," Mr. Olechowski said of the former Communists.

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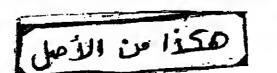


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STATESIDE / BIDDING FOR STUDENTS

On Health Plan, Skepticism but Acceptance of Higher Taxes

By Robin Toner

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The American public. convinced that the nation's health-care said they were willing to pay higher taxes to system is in crisis, is strongly receptive to achieve those goals, and more than half having it overhauled and is even willing to said they were willing to have the governpay higher taxes to make health insurance ment require employers to pay most of the secure and available to all, according to the insurance premiums to cover their workers, latest New York Times/CBS News Poll.

Survey found: 45 percent said he would, 41 called for "fundamental change." recent said he would not.

This sense of urgency runs across party
Still, as Mr. Clinton came forward to lines — 85 percent of the Republicans said percent said he would not.

present the details of his plan to Congress, they supported fundamental change or there was much in the poll to support the complete rebuilding — and helps explain notion that Americans have, at the very the bipartisan support on Capitol Hill for least, reached a consensus on the need for restructuring the system.

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ance when they switch jobs or suffer a difficulties of conducting a survey of pub-system can be restructured without sacrimedical catastrophe.

the centerpiece of the Clinton plan.

But the survey also allows a comment to cism about the ahility of the government to successfully overhaul the system. Americans are sharply divided on whether President Bill Clinton "will be able to bring dent Bill Clinton bring the country today, they rated health care second only to the economy. Forty-two percent said the United States needed to "completely rebuild" the health-care system, and 48 percent

change and on a set of basic goals.

The survey shows that overwhelming majorities support the idea of assuring health coverage to all Americans and guaranteeing that no one ever loses their insur-

sixty-one percent of the respondents error into the poll. Variations in question In general, the survey found strong pub-

health-care proposals in recent weeks as plan" make sure all Americans are covered. the details have filtered out and experts and constituent groups have weighed in, the poll indicates that most of the public has yet to fully focus on it. Eighty-four percent said it was too early for them to have a good understanding of what the Clinton plan would mean. Only 23 percent said they had beard or read "a lot" about the plan.

The verdict on the status quo was clear: 65 percent said they were dissatisfied with the cost of their health care, even if they did not pay for it directly; 55 percent said they were dissatisfied with their out-of-pocket costs for health care. At the same time, in keeping with earlier

surveys, 71 percent said they were satisfied

with the quality of their care. The White

House has taken pains to argue that the

wording or the order of questions, for ex-ample, can lead to somewhat different re-dent has articulated for his plan: 83 persuits. cent, for example, said it was "very For all the furor over the president's important" that "any health-care reform

> Sixty-seven percent said it was "very important" that such a plan cover longterm care for the disabled at home, another feature of the Clinton plan. And 73 percent said it was "very important" that preventive care be covered, which Clinton administration officials say was a guiding principle in developing the basic benefit package.

But the survey found substantial skepticism. Not surprisingly, most of the Demo-crats (62 percent) said they thought Mr. Clinton would be able to "bring about significant health-care reform." But just 29 percent of the Republicans, and 29 percent of those who voted for Ross Perot, said they thought Mr. Clinton would be able to

This akepticism was about the same among those who said they knew a los

Similarly, people were sharply divided when asked whether "the health-care reform plan Bill Clinton is proposing is fair to people like you, or not?" Forty percent said it was fair, 36 percent said it was not. Younger people were more likely to think it would be fair to them; older people tended to be more skittish. Again, this judgment followed party lines.

Perot voters, often characterized by their mistrust of government, were also skeptics when asked: "In the next few years, if the Clinton health-care reform plan is adopted do you think it will make health care in the United States better, make health care worse, or won't it have much impact one way or the other?" Fifty-seven percent of the Perot supporters said they thought it would make it worse or have little impact; 49 percent of the independents |an overlapping category) felt that way.

By comparison, 29 percent of the Democrats and 62 percent of the Republicans fell into that category of skeptics.

Ruling May Change Ivy League Aid War

Antitrust Action Is Overruled

By William Celis 3d New York Times Service

NEW YORK - In the two years since an antitrust action led Ivy League institutions to stop setting common limits on awards to scholarship applicants, the colleges are increasingly being drawn into bidding wars for promising students,

A student can now receive financial aid offers that vary by as much as \$5,000 from college to college in the Ivy League.

"We have certainly seen in the past two years more instances of significant divergences in financial aid awards," said James O. Freedman, president of Dartmouth College in Hanover. New Hampshire.

"What it does to us is a student calls us up and says. "This institu-tion gave me \$2,000 or \$4,000 or \$5,000 more than you did." That rarely happened before."

It was in part to avoid this that in the 1950s the colleges began shar-ing information about the most promising students and agreeing to fix the amount of scholarship aid. The practice, which also includ-

ed the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was called "overlap-ping" and was accomplished through quarterly meetings of col-lege financial officers. For many students, the amount

of aid is a major factor in deciding to attend one of the eight Ivy League institutions, where tuition is the highest in the nation. But two years ago, faced with an antitrust action from the Justice

Department, the colleges signed a consent decree in which they pledged to abandon the practice. Only MIT refused to go along, contending that the Sherman Antitrust Act's prohibition of corporate

price fixing should not apply to institutions of higher learning. Rather, it said, laws governing charitable institutions should apply. The goal of the scholarship meetings, it contended, was to

Until last week, it appeared that the this argument, and more than \$1 million in legal fees, had gone for naught. A U.S. District Court had supported the Justice Department, but last week the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, in Philadelphia sent the case back to the lower court for a new trial.

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The Ivy League schools were huoyed by the decision, although continuing to adhere to the consent

But the Ivy League institutions lamented that as more students and parents began to understand the consent decree and became more sophisticated in shopping for the best aid package, an unprecedented wave of competition for financial assistance had resulted.

The Justice Department, in arguing against the practice of overlapping, had contended that financial aid awards granted under it were essentially a form of price fixing. The scholarships were discounts from tuition, the department said.

Student shopping for the best aid packages that is happening in the lvy League has been common for years among major public universities and the so-called public lvies, like the University of Michigan, the University of California at Berkeley and the University of Texas at

A study made public Tuesday by the College Board indicated that tuition rates rose by nearly twice the rate of inflation last year. Fouryear private institutions charged about 6 percent more, with the na-tional average being \$11,025. Fouryear public institutions charged about 8 percent more, for a national average of \$2,527.

The lvy League institutions — Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dart-mouth, Harvard, Princeton, Yale and the University of Pennsylvania -compete for the same pool of the nation's brightest students. Tuition, room and board at the Ivy League colleges average just under

ITALIAN, 27, unversity graduate Political Science, well-travelled Europe/St. America, fluent English/Spanish, instruority, seeks challenging coreer position with international organization. Walling to relocate, Box 818, HIT,

* POLITICAL NOTES* Terry Anderson and His Jihad Americana DRESDEN, New York - Terry A. Anderson arrives in triumph and plunges like a candidate into the Yates County Democratic

Party's hig \$15-a-plate dinner, where everyone wants his autograph and his tale of what it was like to be a hostage of Islamic militants for He is obliging up to a point, modest and terse in recalling the

ghastly Beirut captivity. But he is far more interested in his new life

as barnstorming evangelist of New York state politics, railing
against the entrenched majority of the Republican-controlled Senate in Albany in what he smilingly calls his Jihad Americana — a holy crusade to transform New York's government. After roaming state civie and political meetings for a year, he

founded New York Renaissance, a nonpartisan civic alliance, a few weeks ago, and is dedicating himself to spurring public support for a top-to-bottom constitutional and administrative reform of New York's politics and government. "To say you do not believe in a constitutional convention because you're afraid of what the crazies might do is simply to say you do not trust the people and the political process and do not believe in democracy," the 45-year-old former Associated Press journalist said to skeptics in the packed gathering of 300. That is triple the usual

turnout, said an amazed Democrat, who was among a majority of

Republicans at the Democratic dinner — both sides paying tribute

to Mr. Anderson's drawing power, Lifting Political Curbs on Federal Workers

WASHINGTON - The House of Representatives has sent legislation to President Bill Clinton lifting many of the restrictions on partisan political activity that the Hatch Act imposed on most federal workers 54 years ago.

The hipartisan vote, 339 to 85, marked the culmination of two

decades of legislative attempts to extend more political freedoms to civil servants and postal workers. The Clinton administration has supported the overhaul, and the president is expected to sign the bill.

For the first time since the Hatch Act was enacted in 1939, categories of federal employees now numbering almost 3 million could lawfully engage in partisan political activities when they are

Oliver North Files for Virginia Senate Race

After months of acting like a candidate but refusing to call himself one. Oliver L. North has filed papers declaring himself a contender

or the U.S. Senate in Virginia next year. Without making a public announcement, Mr. North filed documents with the Federal Election Commission stating that he is a candidate and establishing a campaign committee. (WP)

Quote/Unquote

President Clinton was jeered when he told 200 radio talk-show hosts he was late for his meeting with them because he had been at lunch with newspaper columnists. "Would it make you feel better if f said I didn't enjoy it?" he asked.

Away From Politics

• The space shuttle Discovery made its first Florida nighttime landing after a 10-day mission to deploy a satellite designed to revolutionize the U.S. communications industry.

A state judge ordered the University of Michigan to pay \$1.2 million in damages to a psychologist, Dr. Carolyn Phinney, after a jury found that her supervisor had stolen credit for her research and that the university had failed to investigate properly.

Two American detectives have begun questioning two former aides to Michael Jackson about allegations that the superstar sexually molested a 13-year-old boy in his California mansion.

• A Michigan judge said she would decide next week whether Dr. Jack Kevorkian, who has attended the suicides of 18 people in Michigan over the last three years, should stand trial for violating the state's new assisted-suicide law. More than 500 criminal indictments were thrown our when court
officials in Houston learned that the foreman of the grand jury that
issued them was himself under indictment. Ray Charles Jones, 55,

was indicted for supposedly writing a bad check for \$920.12 in December. He was arrested in June and posted a \$2,000 bond. • William Webster, a former Missouri attorney general, has been

sentenced to two years in prison for using state employees and equipment in his gubernatorial campaign and ordered to surrender

2 Charged With Murder Of Turk Beaten in Florida

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The Associated Press

TAMPA, Florida -- Two men accused of fatally beating a Turkish student for cutting them off in traffic have been charged with firstdegree murder and ordered held

Robert John Barthmaier, 24, and Joseph Paul Wagner, 15, were also charged with attempted robbery and theft of a vehicle in the weekend death of Mahmet Bahar, 17. They could face the death penalty

il convicted. Circuit Judge Walter Heinrich said Tuesday that both men admitted their participation. The men's

statements have not been made

public. "They were just angry because his car pulled in front of them and cut them off," said police Major Ken Taylor. "They decided to teach him a lesson."

As Mr. Wagner was led from police headquarters after his arrest. be said only "it was an accident." Mr. Barthmaier had no comment

The victim's body was found early Saturday in a quiet neighborhood near his host family's home. He came to this country about five weeks ago to study English.

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To our readers in Vienna and in Salzburg

MCI

Russia's Democratic Coup

President Boris Yeltsin had no constitu-tional authority to suspend the powers of Russin's parliament and call early elections. But his bold enup could help consolidate Russian democracy, economic reforms and more respectful relations with former Soviet republics. President Bill Clinton was right to quickly extend American support.

Relations between Russia's first democratically elected president and its last perestroika parliament have been poisonous for more than a year, compromising key policies and promoting disillusionment with political and economic reform. The Soviet-era constitution. heavily amended but still legally in force. gives that parliament the authority to cancel government policies and dismiss cabinet minsters. Rebulfing Mr. Yeltsin's repeated elforts at compromise, the parliament has reck-lessly iodulged that authority to the fullest.

Yeitsin appointees and a hostile legislative majority have issued contradictory orders, confounding efforts to control hyperinflation and jeopardizing foreign economic support. The constitutional conflict has also created political and foreign policy turmoil. And there are worrisome questions about who is in control of the Russian military forces that have recently become enmeshed in civil wars in

several former Soviet republics.

President Yeltsin's hid to clarify the situation by exceeding his legal anthority sets back the goal of turning Russia into a "law-based state." His methods are especially troubling given Russia's traditions of personal dictatorship. Yet he had little choice. The alternative was to let the parliament bury all hope of reform with its own power plays.

Further, Mr. Yeltsin can claim a degree of rough-and-ready democratic legitimacy for his decrees. His 1991 election as president represented a fuller democratic choice than the 1990 parliamentary elections, in which many Kremin-endorsed candidates ran unopposed. Just this past April, a national plebiscite conferred n fresh vote of confidence on the president and, most importantly, endorsed the early dissolution of parliament. Given the lack of constitutional clarity, that vote gives Mr. Yeltsin moral authority to act as be did. Virtually every opinion poll since April has indicated that the parliament's obstructionist leaders command almost no popular support. And the December elections that Mr. Yeltsin has called will allow

the democratic choice of new deputies.

It is too soon to know if Mr. Yeltsin's gamble will succeed. But he has been preparing the ground for weeks, and consulting military leaders. That paid off on Tuesday with statements of support from the defense, interior and security ministers.

Military leaders will listen to foreign reaction, especially Washington's. Unilateral exercise of executive power is risky and almost never justified. But the legislature had sacrificed its claim to legitimacy; Mr. Yeltsin's moment of decision had arrived. Advocates of freedom can wish him well, provided that this is a way station to real democracy.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

P ARIS — The confrontation in Moscow had long been brewing, and it was unavoidable. There can be no doubt that Western support must go clearly and energeti-cally to President Boris Yeltsin. He has wisely announced that he rules ont the use of force in his struggle for power with the parliament, and his defense minister has wisely warned that any attempt to use force against him will bring a swift

and stern response.

It is to be hoped that once again, as in the dramatic days of August 1991, the crisis will play itself out in a whimper. Mr. Yeltsin can afford to let the legislators meet and menace and to ignore them. His authority stems from his own national election nod his success to the referendum of April 25 this year. The decision to dissolve the par-

liament, call early legislative elec-tions and produce a new Russian constitution is extralegal, but it should not be seen as a problem of legitimacy from the view of Western democracies. He is right in saying that Russia is a new state, and that since its old Communist-dictated constitution made no provision for renewal, that must be undertaken as a new initiative.

The impasse between his reform-. minded government and the old par-liament, which has co-opted his rival, Vice President Alexander Rutskoi, and named him acting president, was

By Flora Lewis

hlocking the measures urgently needed to move the country through its travail of transformation. Something had to give in the face of paralysis and mounting chaos.

An unnamed Washington "senior

official" made the inanely parochial complaint that Mr. Yeltsin "does not have great timing," as the U.S. Senate is about to vote on a big aid package for Russia. But if the Russian leader made a serious mistake, it was in failing to call new elections quickly after the dissolution of the parliament, when the sovereign Russian Federation was established. It is late now, hopefully not ton late.

He chose to try first for compromise and conciliation, which have failed. He is a blunt man and can be heavy-handed, but he has not been impetuous. At times he seemed as precariously indecisive as his forlorn predecessor Mikhail Gorbachev. But, as his aides point out, he is at his best in crises, and when he nots it is with soher assurance.

The West's support is not for his personality, however. It is for the principle of a democratic call for the people to express their will when no other peaceable issue to deadlock seemed available.

Nothing is yet clear on how the elections will be conducted, how a new constitution will be adopted, but this must be done. Sticking to

these two points, doing what is necessary to help Mr. Yelisin put them into effect, are the simple requirements to guide Western policy through the swamp of this crucial battle for the future of Russia.

There are many trouble spots in the world, many points of pain and danger. But in terms of how the outcome will affect everybody else. none is so important as how Russia evolves over the next generation or two. The end of the Cold War is still working its vast, often unpredictable changes. The new prospects for peace in the Middle East are the latest unexpected example.

The difference it will make if Russia becomes a reliable, confi-

dent, self-sustaining partner of the democracies or an unstable, hostile, suspicious authoritarian state is beyond contemplating. The military threat has been reduced to the point where it is unlikely to he revived in the near future, but the way the world moves will depend a lot on whether or not there is a

cooperative Russia.

Of course, nothing guarantees that Mr. Yelisin and his reformers will win the elections. That is for Russian voters to decide. Voters in Poland, whose country has emerged from the worst of its "shock therapy" and whose economy is begit-ning to pick up, have just decided to swing away from reform leaders and restore influence to ex-Communists, in hopes of a respite.

Yeltsin Stands Tall Again, With Democracy at Stake Building democracy and a market economy is a bumpy road. There will be more crises in the years ahead. But each one overcome strengthens the underpinnings and the chances for success.

The Russian voters must be assured that the established democra-cies recognize Mr. Yeltsin's pricedure of elections and constitution — and then he should add a presidential election — as the path of legitimacy. Western aid and welcome for the democracies' new Russian partner depend on its being implemented.

The stakes are tremendous. Democracy is a risk, but the only one worth taking. It is in outsiders' in-terest, as well as in Russia's, that we all come to agree on this.

Elections Are the Only Way Forward

MOSCOW — President Boris Yeltsin has often been reproached and not without basis. for failing to carry out his promises. This time he carried out a promise to the letter. He had announced in August that September would be a "hot" month. It certainly has turned out that way.

Each side in the current conflict has raised the question of the legiti-macy of Mr. Yeltsin's decree of

By Arkadi Vaksberg This fact alone is remarkable: During the Soviet period, such argu-ments were never taken seriously. Anything deemed in the interests of the dictatorship of the proletariat was considered legal, and the deter-mination of what was in the proletariat's interests could be decided

only by the Polithuro — or, more often, by one man.

But these days the legality of any decision is a key question and requires, at the least, a clear answer. True, the president's decree runs absolutely counter to those articles of the constitution cited by Vice President Alexander Rutskoi and the majority of deputies. But is it

totally without legitimacy?
A more general question arises with particular acuteness: Is the law being cited by the president's bitter opponents itself legal? In recent years I have been re-

peating an idea that is far from being generally accepted: Law and right are not identical. This thought was reflected in the president's address to the people.

Where is the legitimacy in a con-stitution that is the basic law of another country? It is still written into the law that the constitution is that of the Russian Soviet Federation of Socialist Republics - part of the Soviet Union, since dissolved. Is a parliament legitimate when it was elected to serve a republic in a

state that no longer exists?
Finally, what articles of the ennstitution should be considered for purposes of governing the country?
The document has been amended more than 300 times to suit the whims or interests of deputies, who represent a minority of the popularion. The amendments often contra-

dict each other.

The Constitutional Court has not yet disclosed its reasoning for finding the president's actions unconstitutional, nor has it revealed the arguments of four dissenting members of the court. But obviously, each side interprets various articles in the constitution differently. It cannot be otherwise - the work of the court has no meaning without relying on the text of the constitution.

All of this, however, is no more than the search for an exit from a vicious circle. The constitution as it stands offers no dignified and strictly legal way out:

Indeed, there is only one legitimate way out: to conduct elections for both the parliament and the presidency as quickly as possible. The principle of popular rule, which is guaranteed by the existing constitution, decrees that the final decision in all matters belongs to the people, and not to those who arbitrarily speak out in their name. Only in this way can legitimate

power be instituted. The alternative is a deepening of political and economic crisis, a complete collapse of the country, and the worst possible scenario: civil war.

The writer is a prominent Moscow legal expert and writer on political affairs. He contributed this comment to The Moscow Times,

China's Case Is Lame

Do read Chen Guoqing's letter elsewhere on this page on why the Olympics people in their meeting this Thursday should award the year 2000 Games to Beijing. It is presumably China's best case, But it falls woefully short of either validating the Chinese bid or demonstrating an understanding of just why so many

others do not support it. The particular thing that the Chinese Embassy press counselor fails to grasp is that his country's capacity — of which he boasts — to ensure street security and to lock up large numbers of people cannot be regarded by onlookers in other countries as simply an efficiency in prosecuting what all would regard as prosecutable crime. It bespeaks as well the heavy-handed wielding of state power to suppress human rights.

Nor is this just a matter of theory. Some earlier political prisoners have recently been freed in Beijing as an apparent part of its campaign to win the 2000 Olympics. But there are fresh reports of impending new trials of dissidents arrested more recently. In the same breath, the Chinese authorities deny these transcriffed allegations, and insign that he "unverified allegations" and insist that human rights are irrelevant to their Olympics petition. But the reports come from organizations with a good track record, and at this post-Cold War point there can be no denying

that human rights performance is more rele-

vant than guarantees of street security.

Chen Guoqing ends his letter with the suggestion that hosting the Olympics will spur a greater "opening up" in China. This is an evident reference to the hopeful argument that all of the coming going, mixing and communicating that attend the Games is bound to have a liberalizing effect. This argument is made by a school of China watchers and by some Chinese dissidents as well. Some of them say further that the threat of cancellation of the Games, once awarded, would help keep Beijing on its toes for seven years.

But there is no cause to think that the handful of old men who manage these affairs in China are closet human rightsers looking for a sly way to advance a secret agenda. On the contrary, the best information suggests that the "opening up" the authorities contemplate is meant to proceed under tight official controls designed to minimize liberalizing tendencies. The Chinese government, if it gets the Games, could reasonably judge that it had been granted an international license to continue running a tight, repressive regime. That is the reason to hold off on awarding the Games to China until, by its conduct, it has won this honor fair.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

America and the PLO

Palestine Liberation Organization will have implications for American law and policy that and financing the continuing peace process. During the long years of conflict between the former antagonists, the United States enacted some laws and adopted some positions in relation to the PLO that were of dubious constitutionality. Now, as Secretary of State Warren Christopher said in a speech in New York on Monday, it is time to remove them.

Among the laws that should be repealed are those that closed the PLO's United Nations observer office in New York and its information office in Washington. These facilities, staffed by Americans and legal resident aliens and enaplying with all relevant U.S. laws. were engaged in providing information to the public — political propaganda, if you will — not in terrorism, and should never have been the target of congressional suppression. The offices should be allowed to reopen.

A second area of concern does not require a statutory change hut a policy shift. During the Bush administration, the Immigration and Naturalization Service chose to interpret a provision of the immigration law in a way that would allow the deportation of any alien who had ever supported any organization that has

The agreement signed by Israel and the committed an act of terrorism, even if the person only contributed funds for lawful and legitimate purposes like refugee assistance or tion of "terrorism" is broad enough to cover not only the PLO hut many organizations like the African National Congress and others that have taken up arms in political struggles

widely supported in America.

Because of this policy, the U.S. government has been trying to deport eight aliens living in Los Angeles, not one of whom has been accused of a crime or charged with engaging in terrorism. But because they have spoken and raised money for a PLO-related group, the U.S. government wants to expel them. Sixtythree immigration law professors wrote to Attorney General Janet Reno on Monday urging her reconsideration of this overbroad policy. It is wrong not only in the context of the PLO but on its face.

Ms. Reno should also take another look at the Los Angeles case, which was inherited from the Reagan and Bush administrations, and abandon it. The aliens involved did nothing for which an American citizen could be penalized. The charge against them is political speech, not terrorism, and speech should not be a deportation offense.

-- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Olympics 2000: Forget the Politics and Listen to China's Case By Robert W. Barnett

W ASHINGTON —The possibility that China could be selected Thursday to host the 2000 Olympic Games has caused consternation among American human rights activists in Congress and elsewhere.

March Bethat

In testimony this summer before a U.S. Senate panel, Anita DeFrantz, an American member of the International Olympie Committee, and Leroy Walker, president of the American Olympic Committee, warned that governmental or political intrusion into the IOC's deliberations might actually enhance the committee's micrest in the Chinese candidacy. The greatest achievement of the

Barcelona Games, they said, was that superpower international politics were absent from the choice for the first time in decades. Barcelona honored a lustrous tradition that began when 77 men from 14 nations gathered in Paris in 1894 to create a vehicle to bring together the youth of the world in athletic

competition. These men were educators and members of peace movements; seven were Nobel Peace laureates. None regarded national virtue as a practical precondition for participation in the Olympic movement. The most to be expected, they felt, was a commitment to join in a search for world peace and understanding.
But to many people today, the
mere fact of a Chinese candidacy is
morally "provocative." There seems to be on interest in the possibility that

an ethical code dealing with individual rights, duties and values could in some way differ from that of the Western world and still be moral. Confucian moralism permeated Chinese, Japanese and Korean history

No one at the Senate hearing was heard to assert the relevance or irrelevance of this different belief system. What appeared to be unmistakenly

relevant, however, was that "Tianan-men" had become a code word for China's "barbarous indifference to sion had furnished irrefutable evidence that the "monsters of Tiananmen had killed their own children."

China specialists at the World Bank are dumhfounded by how widely the Tiananmen episode blocks out reality. From the bank's files now emerges the profile of an economic

system - a culture - serving the needs of 1.1 billion people, being transformed from the autarchical egalitarianism of Mao into a Dengsponsored system of market orientation that doubled national productivity from 1979 to 1989. Unlike the tries, in China the first to benefit were the poorest of the poor on the farms. History shows nothing to match the scale and nature of that wealth-be-

stowing transformation. The tragedy of Tiananmen did not undo China's modernization. Since that event, modernization has be-

Award the 2000 Olympics to Istanbul

come more far-reaching and more rapid — perhaps dangerously so — despite enlossal setbacks caused by both man and nature. For example, to serve the common

good, the ravages of malignant infla-tion had to be controlled. Then in the spring of 1991, China was hit by its worst floods of the century. Ten milpeople died, the Chinese press report-ed. But flood victims were home before winter. Chinese authorities, national, provincial and local, with help from friends abroad, did what they did merely as a humanitarian necessity, indifferent to niceties of rights, duties or correct procedure.

place has seen in this century. "Socialism with a Chinese face" cloaked the most sudden, the largest, "democratic" commitment to market orientation in history. But the American media continue to focus on the "aging cabal" in Beijing and the self-serving complaints of a small community of "dissidents" in China and

ahroad, upon whom the effective en-gineers of Chinese reform are not significantly dependent. Scrious reform-minded Chinese know that responsibility for managing the 1964 Olympic Games hastened Japan's capability to move more com-fortably and swiftly into a still unfamiliar world economic community. These Chinese also know that the scheduling of the 1988 Games in South Korea took place despite the hloody military suppression of a stu-dent uprising at Kwangju, and during a dangerous time in military posturing between North and South. Korean planning for the Games restrained misbehavior by gnaranteeing a world

audience. Management of the Games improved Korea's capacity to progress. For Chinese to start practicing linguistic skills and promoting civility would be vital preparation for receiv-

ing in the year 2000 A.D. China's anticipated visitors. Preparing for the 2000 Games would enlarge and consolidate China's present openness; it could nourish China's understanding of, and

commitment to, democracy.

Without pushing for it. Washington should find some way to show delight in the possible selection of China to host the Olympic Games at the start of the next millennium.

The writer was U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific from 1963 to 1970. He contributed this comment to the International

to run into conflict with the constitution if be for more than 2,000 years. wanted to break the Russian knot. Mr. Yeltsin can claim, though, that the April referendum was a vote of confidence

Test of Strength in Moscow

The decisive battle has begun in Moscow. The dual leadership of president and parlia-ment should now be ended by new parliamentary elections on Dec. 11 and 12.

To be sure, Boris Yeltsin has no formal right to disband parliament. He is not allowed to do so under the Brezhnev-era constitution be is trying to get rid of with the help of a new elected parliament, just as he is trying to get rid of the old, Soviet-era parliament.

The Russian president seemingly could extricate himself from this vicious circle only by claiming the moral right to reject a

Other Comment parliament determined to block everything. It was obvious that Mr. Yeltsin would have

> for him and his policies. Vice President Alexander Rutskoi, who has long been disloyal, described Mr. Yeltsin's decree as a coup and declared himself to be the legitimate president.

> Now it must be seen who can marshal the strongest arguments — unfortunately, per-haps, in the military sense.

- Die Welt (Hamburg).



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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gardle, 92521 Neutly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Fax: Circulation, 46.37.06.51; Advertising, 46.37.52.12. Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Contentury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. (65) 472-7768. Faz: (65) 274-2334

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'Political and Social Stability' By Chen Guoqing

WASHINGTON — I am much reliable guarantee for security, as W concerned with Senator Bill Bradley's claim that a million people were arrested in China in the four mouths leading up to the 1990 Asian Games" and that "it is appropriate to suggest that awarding Beijing the Olympics in the year 2000 might prompt a violent crackdown similar

to the one that was launched before the Asian Games." Senator Bradley based his conclusion on an untrue premise. China never "embarked upon a natiouwide crackdown on crime in preparation for the Asian Games." China has a population of 1.17 billion. Its crime rate - about 2 per thousand - is nevertheless much lower than the world average because of measures adopted by the government to stimulate economic growth and maintain social stability. Official statistics from China's Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate show that the number of arrests in 1990 was up 10.3 percent. This came about as a result of the increase of such criminal activities as murder, robbery and theft. Under normal circumstances, about

400,000 criminal cases are brought to trial each year in China.

The writer is press counselor at the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Washington. shown in the city's annual crime rate of 1.7 per thousand, the lowest rate

among the world's metropolises. I can hardly understand why Senator Bradley and some other members of Congress should be indulged in interfering in the affairs of the International Olympic Committee, and even going so far as legislating their opposition to Beijing's bid for hosting the 2000 Olympic Games. By quoting unverified reports or allegations about China's human rights situation, they implied that China should be disqualified from hosting the Games. This violates Olympic principles and is firmly opposed by

the Chinese people.

Political and social stability, economic growth and improved living standards have enabled China to step into the rank of competitors vying to host the Olympics, testifying to the country's prosperity and strength. To host the Olympics would not only promore understanding and friendship among the peoples of China and other countries, including the United States, it would also spur greater opening up and development in China.

A strong reason why Beijing de This comment was adapted serves the 2000 Olympic Games is its letter to The Washington Post. This comment was adapted from a

By Philip Bowring

HONG KONG — The choice of Olympic venue is about lots of things in the general order of: national prestige, money, the New and Old World Orders, soft drinks, medals, television time, pollution, hotels, history, stadium design - and sport. By these criteria only one of the ble Brasilia for 2000?)

remaining candidates is truly superi-or to the rest: Istanbul. Sydney, Berlin and Manchester all are cities of First World countries which have hosted the Games — in which have nosted the Games — in Melbourne, Munich and London — since 1945. Sydney is a delight for spectators, Manchester is efficient, Berlin symbolic. But Europe had the last Games, and the United States (or nt least Coca-Cola) will have the next.

Beijing has Asian and Third had the Games twice in the postwar

Committee express concern about the pitfalls awaiting them if the 2000

may be significant that there is a belief that, unusually, the majority of IOC members already know whom they will vote for. The uncertainties now seem to relate specifi-cally to second and third preference votes. That has given rise to the scenario of Beijing winning on the first or second ballot, with a division of opinion on Sydney creating an

was a European city left in the final round," said Jacques Rogge, the Belgium IOC member, who is tipped by many as a future IOC president. "All the cities are capable of putting on the Olympic Games, so what really matters is that extra dimension that

bers. Which city is going to provide the special sense of occasion?

period (in Tokyo and Seoul), South use of sport to prove the excellence of the system and the Volk. Istanbul, which at the start of the and West Asia have never had them. Ditto the whole of Africa and South America. (Why didn't Brazil promote glorious Rio with its huge stadiums instead of somber, inhospitafinal lap seems to be last, has all

The argument against Beijing is not human rights so much as the terrifying nationalism accompany-ing the China hid, which can only be appreciated at close quarters - such as Hong Kong. China's leaders, puffed up with short-term economic success yet worried about their legitimacy, aim to use the Games is tolerably democratie and, even much as Hitler did to promote the regime by identifying with the race. considering treatment of the Kurds. it has a much better human rights record than China. China's appeal goes beyond nation

Change for China?
ALTHOUGH some members of the loternational Olympic

Olympic Games are held in Beijing, unless there is a perceptible change of emphasis in the hours prior to the vote oo Thursday, China's destiny might be on the verge of being changed forever.

The lohbying in the IOC hotels has been described as "tense" and it

intriguing scenario if a third or fourth ballot is required. "I would not be surprised if there

IOC members are looking at." This is where the desire to go to the world's most populous country will come into the minds of IOC mem-

- lain Macleod, commenting in The Daily Telegraph (London).

to those of Chinese origin identified by ethnicity, not nationality. It is accompanied by an ex-East German

manner of advanatages. They may not be in the realm of sporting facili-ties or largesse to IOC delegates, but: Istanbul straddles East and West. Asia and Europe. It joins First and Third Worlds. It is Islamic by faith hut secular by political tradition, It has a long history. It is close to several newly independent Turkicspeaking nations of Central Asia. and thus as symbolic as Berlin for the collapse of the Soviet empire. It

For Turks to host the Olympics would be the supreme triumph of sport over millennia of rivalry between the Greeks and their immediate Asian neigbors, which even predates the ancient Greek Games. Last and first: Turkey has modest athletic traditions and thus little in-

terest in rigging the Games to suit International Herald Tribune

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: 'Satisfying' Duel

CHICAGO — A duel has occurred between Mr. William Fickled and a merchant of Philadelphia. The name of the lady who is the cause of the trouble is withheld, but Mr. Fickled says the lady's cousin was his opponent. Mr. Fickled pinked his antagonist in the shoulder, and the seconds promptly agreed that everybody had been abundantly satisfied.

1918: Ancient Battlefield LONDON - General Allenhy's troops have occupied Nazareth, in

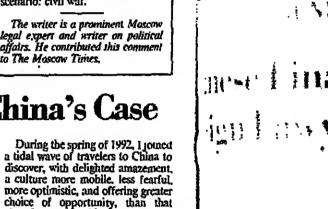
ancient Galilee, situated about fortyeight miles north of the line on which the Turks were attacked on Thursday. The rapid advance was rendered possible by the success of the initial blow, which rendered untenable the Turkish line between Jordan and the sea, and forced the enemy to fall back in the utmost confusion with British calvary hot on his heels. It is probable that the capture of Nazareth has by

now given the British possession of Mount Carmel, famed in the scriptures as the place where Elijah destroyed the prophets of Baal.

1943: Hess's Terms LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Rudolf Hess, erstwhile Dep-

uty Fuchrer, flew to Scotland ou May 10, 1941, to convince Britain that her only hope of salvation was to accept six unofficial peace terms, according to a White Paper issued today [Sept. 22], which gave the first authoritative account of the incident, Hess, who said he came to England on a "mission of humanity" and without Hitler's knowledge, outlined six peace terms, one of which called for negotiations by a Parish accountant other. ations by a British government other than that headed by Prime Minister Churchill. Under other provisions Germany would have a free hand in Europe while Britain would have a free hand in the British Empire, except in former German colonies. The British were also to evacuate Irak.





Min profeszi:

Jujitsu in the War on Liberalism

W ASHINGTON — American lib-eralism is dead, yet dominates from its grave. The Clinton administration may talk a good moderate. New Democrat game, but its real purpose is to impose the countercultural values represented by the songs of Peter. Paul and Mary on a nation that knows better.

These, roughly, are the themes of two recent articles that emerged from one of America's most productive conservative think tanks, the father-son team of Irving and William Kristol.

Irong the elder Kristol, is both the Karl Marx and the P. T. Barnum of the neoconservative movement. He is the leading inventor of its doctrine and the ringmaster for a slew of successful or-

If conservatives as smart as the Kristols are being forced to make their case against a phantom

liberalism, then something important has happened.

ganizations and publications. Bill is an intellectual-turned-political strategist. He emerged from four years as Dan Quavle's chief of staff with his reputation for hrain power and political sav-vy enhanced. When the Kristols talk, conservatives listen.

Bill offers his overview of liberalism in this month's Commentary magazine, presenting conservatives with the seductive idea that while "liberalism is in a deep crisis" and is characterized he "hollowness at the core," it seems

to run everything that matters. The 1980's recede in significance, and (conveniently) so does any conservative responsibility for what might be wrong with the country. "Republican control of the presidency served to mask the dominance of liberalism over the society and even over major sectors of the

polity," writes Kristol the younger.
This is intellectual jujitsu of a high order. On the one hand, conservatives can think of themselves as hrave rebels fighting a dominant liberal class - "it" is liberalism that constitutes the old order" -which is good for morale and fund-raising. But not to fear. "The bankruptey of liberalism," Bill Kristol By E. J. Dionne Jr.

promises, "invites the possibility of a

new, governing conservatism." It fell to Irving Kristol, in an August column to The Wall Street Journal, to dissect the significance of the high attendance rate of Clintonites at a summer coocert of Peter. Paul and Mary. He argues that the pervasive influence of the songs of the 1960s "helps explain some of the otherwise inexplicable peculiarities of the Clinton crowd."

These include "their conviction that an anti-big-husiness and anti-rich program will strike a responsive chord among the American people," and a "therapeutic-manipulative ethos" evident in "the regulatory passions that dominate this administration."

"The Clintonites believe, with all their hearts, that the passion for economic equality is stronger than the desire for personal freedom." Irving Kristol declares. "The 1990s will dem-

onstrate just how wrong they are."
Here I must confess to liking and respecting both Kristols, and admit that I have learned a lot from them over the years. But that makes me all the more startled by what they are saying oow: It is uncharacteristically stale. Both write as if we moved from the 1960s to the 1990s without ever

experiencing the 1970s and 1980s. Bill Kristol, for example, writes that liberals "act as if police hrutality were a more serious problem than the epidemic of lawlessness and violence," that liberals "disparage the notion of huilding more prisons.' that "most liberals adamantly refuse" to rethick "the tendency to devalue the traditional family."

Pardon me. but no politician I know brags more about how many prisoo cells he has built than Governor Mario Cuomo of New York, who, last I checked, was not regarded as a conser-vative. Although liberals (and oot just liberals) were aogry about the beating of Rodney King in Los Angeles, I cannot think of a single liberal politician who believes that police brutality is a worse problem right now than crime. As for liberals knocking "the traditional family," the whole trend is the other way, from Bill and Hillary

Rodham Clinton on down. Irving Kristol is concerned about the liberals' "passion for economic equality." Well, yes, liberals worry

more about economic equality than Reaganites did. But if he can prove to me that the Clinton advisers Mack McLarty, David Gergen, Lloyd Bentsen and Roger Altman are closet economic levelers, I'll eat the entire annual

report of the corporation of his choice. If conservatives as smart as the two Kristols are being forced to make their case against a phantom liberalism that harely exists, then something important has happened. I would suggest

that at least two things are going on.
The first is that liberalism has responded to events of the last 20 years, to some of its own failures and perhaps even to some of the arguments that the Kristols themselves have made. Yes, tiberals and leftists said some dumb things on matters such as crime, the family and the work ethic. A few still do so, but the ones who do regard Bill Clinton as a sellout and would not even carry the liberal vote in a Democratic primary.

On these issues, most liberals have returned to their own quite main-stream traditions. The Kristols might even take a bow and accept some cred-

it for the shift back. They do oot want to, because if any world view oow finds itself oo the defensive, it is conservatism. It is far easier to attack phantom liberalism than to make the case for the conservative record. Conservatives controlled the executive and much of the national debate for 12 years, yet the social problems they harped on - crime, drugs, welfare. family breakdown - did not move noticeably toward solution.

Moreover, on the big issues before Americans - how to reform the health system and how to cope with the dislocations created by the global economy - conservatives have a problem because their anti-government creed fits badly with a public mood that is looking for at least some relief from government. The very nature of the problems the country is trying to address fits far better with an (updated) New Deal or Fair Deal world view than with a conservatism that arose in reaction to the counterculture.

If I were a conservative, I would be discouraged, too, and be trying desperately to pick fights with liberals on crime and the two-parent family. The conservatives' problem is that most liberals aren't willing to be the punching bags anymore.

The Washington Post.

The Start of an Identity Crisis for American Jews.

N EW YORK — This momentous summer in Israel, with the Supreme Court's acquittal of John Demjanjuk and the accord with the Palestine Liberation Organization, has vastly improved the causes of justice and peace in Israel. But it has also marked the beginning of an

identity crisis for American Jews. Born of a passion for justice, combined with pragmatism and a deep yearning for peace, the two events bespeak a profound shift in Jewish psychology, at least in Israel: a willingness to relinquish an ex-ternal enemy for the sake of higher values. It is less clear whether American

Jews are prepared to follow Israel's lead. Although American Jewry has always been immune to real danger from exter-nal enemies, its identity has been thoroughly dependent upon them: on de-fending israel against its bostile neighbors, on bringing the perpetrators of the Holocaust to justice. So when Israel acquits a possible Nazi and makes peace with terrorists, it muddles one of the basic existential tenets of American Jews, raising a profound spiritual ques-tion: What shall be our raison d'être

when our enemies are gone?
Before World War II, Jewish culture in Europe and the United States was rich By Egon Mayer

with internal debates over faith versus reason, chosenness versus universalism, linguistic separatism versus assimilation. populism versus traditional authority. These debates were muted in the face of the Holocaust and the founding of Israel. The need for unity against external threat rendered dissent into heresy.

Personal and collective survival came to be regarded as the quintessential Jew-ish calling. Battling for survival (whether with gun or checkbook) and vanquishing

MEANWHILE

enemies became the singular Jewish commandment, the sole mitzvah, of the sec-ond half of the 20th century.

The flourishing diversity unleashed by the Enlightenment was supplanted by the slogan "We are oce!" Complex questions about religion, culture and group loyalty were overshadowed by the

Unity and solidarity, especially in the face of external enemies, are necessary and praiseworthy. But if they overshadow critical thought, creativity, skepticism

and even playfulness, they can under-mine the life force of any dynamic cul-ture. Too much defense spending, whethet the currency is material or psychic, can

exhaust the resources of a people.

The Demianjuk case hints at such exhaustion and points up a profound truth about history: The aging of perpe-trators and witnesses makes even the harshest suffering of one generation hard to pass on to another without man-

gling the spirit of both. The current peacemaking in Israel likewise underscores the sharp divide between pragmatism and symbol: the prag-matism of combatants whose battles are over boundaries and fought with guns and blood; the symbolic value of that struggle to their distant cousins, whose own battles are cultural and spiritual and

fought with sentiments and words. The great openness of American society has spared most American Jews any real danger from enemies. The postwar economic boom, coupled with individual determination, has enabled them to leap to the top of the socioeconomic ladder in two generations. So the energies of American Jewish survivalism went into passionate fund-raising and organizing -- to safeguard Israel, to save endangered Jew-

ries in places from Moscow to Tripoli, to resettle immigrants and to build an educational apparatus to guarantee that sub-

sequent generations would never forget how we have suffered and why. Symbolic re-enactments of victimization and victory, Holocaust remembrance and Israel's defense, became the central communal rites of the Jewish people. Like the Berlin Wall - for 30 years the baleful dividing line between the powerof light and the power of darkness, whose fall was expected to usher in a new world. order of peace and prosperity - these? causes have provided American Jewry with its most essential rationale for its. organizational, cultural, political and,

even religious life.
But lighting these vicarious battles has allowed American Jews to nurture a sense, of identity that is ultimately other-directed. We have become all too dependent on the unkindness of strangers. And ironically, while the image of external enemies has lurked in the Jewish soul, the social, economic and political realities of our lives have been shaped by our growing amity and similarity with gentiles. Jews have become the paragons of upper-mid-die-class white Americans: high achievers, active participants, generous contributors to the collective good.

All this has stifled the development of a creative Jewish response to life in the open society. We have rarely had to ask ourselves truly deep existential questions, whose answers mark the autonomous moral agent: What do we believe? Why do we want to be apart from others as a culturally distinct entity? How do we relate to those with whom we differ? Such questions seemed almost like disloyal dis-

tractions from the rites of survival. The aging of the Holocaust genera-tion and the blooming of peace between Israel and her Arab neighbors impel America's Jews to search within for the call to identity and continuity.

The search is made all the more difficult by two facts: We have become a highly secular people, poorly tutored in religious expression and little inclined to. it; and, for all our dependency oo the belief in external enemies, American Jews. are marrying non-Jews in vast numbers. The disappearance of enemies who have been conveniently far away is bound to trigger a most incooven vacancy at the ceoter of the individual soul, and of the collective soul.

The writer, a professor of sociology at Brooklyn College, is director of the Center for Jewish Studies at City University of New York Graduate School, He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Olympic Politics

A. M. Rosenthal pleads, "Don't Make Olympics a Mockery" (Opinion, Sept. 22). Where has be been living? In 1980, the International Olympic Committee made the Games a mockery hy awarding

them to Moscow. In 1972, the Olympic committee and the athletes themselves behaved disgracefully at the Munich Games when they insisted on contiouing the competition as if oothing had happeoed after 11 members of the Israeli team were massa-

cred by Arah terrorists. The Olympic Games a mockery of decent civilized buman behavior? What's new about that?

MICHAEL SHERBOURNE.

Could the course of history have been altered hy withholding the Olympics from Berlio in 1936, or would Hitler have carried on regardless? Did the Moscow Games of 1980 play a part in the eventual unfolding of glasnost and perestroika?

Reasonable arguments can be made for and against a Beijing Olympics, but it

classic

seems to me that the human rights impli-Semper Fidelis

cations of a decisioo one way or the other are not all that clear. Such arguments against Beijing almost universally ignore the potential the Games have for leaving a legacy of change. But who can say what

that would be? It would be best to leave political considerations in China aside, not try to change them with a decision whose consequences are uncertain. Thus, the site for the 2000 Olympic Games ought to be chosen according to the merits of more orthodox considerations

Given its first-class facilities, friendly and sporting people, excellent weather and magnificent harbor, the choice must be Sydney - on ment, not by default. DAMIEN BROWN.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address, Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts,

Regarding "Marine Drill Sergeant '93: Tough but User-Friendly" (Sept. 3) by

I was an 18-year-old recruit at Parris Island in September 1969, I too had a Sergeant Hill, but my Sergeant Hill was definitely not user-friendly. It was his responsibility to dispense discipline for Platoon 3042. I don't recall that be ever smiled, even when "thumping" a recruit for some minor or imaginary flaw.

He once placed an iron bucket over a recruit's head and beat the bucket with a havonet because the recruit asked to use the lavatory during a particularly bruis-ing platoon calisthenics. My fear of Sergeant Hill was constant from Day One of training to the end of those grueling nine weeks. Sergeant Hill was not the excep-tion in 1969; he was the rule.

I think that the Sergeant Hill of Peter Applebome's article is producing a better marine for the corps. To its credit, the corps has changed. This former marine is glad to see it.

ROBERT R. HALL. Issy-les-Moulineaux, France,

GENERAL NEWS

Japanese Finally Move to Let Foreign Lawyers Be Lawyers

By David E. Sanger

TOKYO — When Japanese talk they usually list crime, urhan decay and too many lawyers. A total bar on foreign lawyers here was eased six years ago, but members of the Japanese bar still say they have visions of being overwhelmed by overpaid talent who would pollute The Japanese system with an oil

slick of litigation. Foreign lawyers operating to Japan have labored under many restrictions. They have been burred from hiring Japanese lawyers, giving their clients advice on Japanese law or even arguing cases in court.

But now, after years of haggling and growing international pressure, the Japanese government and its powerful bur association say they are close to lifting many of the restrictions on loreign lawyers. even paving the way for Japan's roughly 14,000 lawyers — fewer than you can find en some city blocks in Washington — to team up with the invaders

For example, under the new rules, which will be announced next week but not formally adopted by

That, in turn, will enable them to hire Japanese lawyers and to aderse plications of business deals.

enough, because American firms will still be barred from hiring Japanese lawyers on their own rather than as part of a joint centure. There are still major restrictions, especially on Japanese law-

Parliament until next year at the earliest, fereign law firms will be allowed to form partnerships with their Japanese counterparts.

that these changes do not go far

clients on the worldwide legal im-Some American lawyers suggest

yers who want to become pariner in multinational law firms," said Donald Morgan, a pariner in the Tokyo office of Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen and Hamilton.

other foreign law firms here has the lawyers in Tokyo; the last three been a major source of trade ten- words mean "foreign husiness lawabout what is wrong with America. sion between Washington and To-yer. kyo for years and has recently be-

round of international trade talks. Some of the higgest and most influential Wall Street firms have argued that they have been kept from fully competing for the most lugrative legal husiness in Japan. while Japanese lawyers have a far easier time practicing in the United

The powerful Japan Federatioo of Bar Associations has expressed fears that its members will be overwhelmed by high-powered Ameri-can and British firms, which they say would bring a combative, litigious culture to a legal community that operates, at least on the surface, by a different tradition. But some Japanese lawyers concede that the real issue is one of competi-

It is unclear whether the new rules will reverse the fortunes of the large American firms here. Many are believed to be losing money on their Tokyo offices, especially in a time of economic downturn.

Until 1987, foreign lawyers, with a handful of exceptions, were hanned from practicing in Japan at all, except as "frainees" to Japanese companies or law firms. Since then several dozen firms have been accredited, most from the United States and Europe.

But the relationship between the foreign lawyers and the Japanese bur has been an uneasy one. American firms, for example, have not been permitted to identify themselves by name. Instead, they must go by the names of the lawyers from the parent firm who have

been admitted to practice here. Thus, the Cleary Gottlieb office is known as "Morgan Beller Terai Gaikokuho timu Bengoshi." The Clinton next week.

The treatment of American and first three names are the names of

Every time a lawyer moves in or out of the office, name has changed.

Under the new regulations, firms will be allowed to use the same names they use elsewhere in the

But if the name issue has been an anthoyance, the restriction on hiring has been a major impediment. Some Japanese lawyers have said they fear that American firms will lure away young Japanese lawyers with offers of high salaries.

And they argue that Japanese lawvers come from a different tradition. For example, the government pays for the legal education of anyone who survives the grueling bar exam here, which has a pass rate of less than 2 percent. It also cootrols that education; there is one national law school, and all of the nation's lawvers and judges

must pass through its doors. While some Americans cite the small size of Japan's bar as a compelitive advantage for Japanese husinesses, the numbers are mis-

Though there are slightly more than 14,000 bengosh, or lawyers who have passed the bar exam, tens of thousands of other professionals do work that in the United States only lawyers would be qualified to perform.

By contrast, the American Bar Association estimates that 845,000 to 850,000 lawyers practice in the United States.

Japanese government officials said they hoped to be able to present the new rules during trade negotiations, and Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa was reponed in the Japanese press to be ready to discuss the issue with President Bill all round.

In Turkey, we have a long tradition of completing round

things beautifully. Like this Iznik jug dated 1850.

Today, whether you're flying from New York, London, Paris, Tokyo,

Zurich or Frankfurt, Turkish Airlines provides the complete

service and convenience of direct Istanbul round trips,

And in the comfort of our young fleet of A340's. We're confident

you'll find our modern vessels as beautiful all round as our classics.

TURKISH AIRLINES

NEW HORIZONS IN COMPORT

Russia Apologizes to Hanoi on POWs

HANOI - Russia apologized to

Vietnam on Wednesday for the release of a Soviet intelligence document that fueled U.S.-Vietnamese mistrust over American prisoners of war.

Moscow's action appeared likely to ease U.S. doubts about Vietnam's good faith on the key issue in their relations: accounting for 2.248 U.S. servicemen still listed as missing in action in Indochina. It oincided with the end of the latest U.S.-Vietnamese field search. which a U.S. spokesman described as the "best yet." More remains were found or handed in and more cases investigated than ever before.

A Russian Embassy spokesman said suggestions in the Moscow document that Vietnam held dou-

hic the number of U.S. POWs it not held 735 POWs in late 1970 acknowledged in 1970 were not

We have not got evidence that allows us to confirm the lacts in this document, especially about the number of U.S. pilots who were POWs in 1970 in Vietnam." the spokesman said, confirming a Russian Foreign Ministry statement reported in the Communist Party daily Nhan Dan. We regret the appearance of this unreliable information occurred at this moment, when the process of normalization of Vietnam-U.S. relations is com-

ing to a conclusion." The military intelligence document, made public by the Pentagon two weeks ago, quoted remarks at a North Vietnamese Communist. It dismissed the Soviet document Party meeting suggesting that Ha- as a fake.

when it acknowledged only 368.

It sowed doubts about Vietnam's good faith just before President Bill Clinton was to decide whether to lift the economic embargo against

Mr. Clinton made a compromise decision last week, maintaining the embargo but relaxing it to let American companies compete for contracts funded by multilateral agencies like the World Bank. He said he wanted to see results in efforts to determine the fate of missing servicemen hefore he would do more to lift the embargo.

Vietnam freed 591 POWs in

1973 when U.S. forces left Indo-

china and said those were all it had.

حكذا من الأصل

Mediators Caution NATO Over Bosnia

BRUSSELS — The mediators Lord Owen and Thorvald Stolten-berg told NATO officials on Wednesday that the alliance might have to light if it followed through with plans to send about 50,000 troops to Bosnia and that the force should be well-armed and deployed

The mediators, who came to NATO headquarters to discuss how a plan to end the 17-month the warring Serbs, Croats and Muslims are close to an agreement, although the Bosnian assembly bas to vote on the peace plan next

The NATO secretary-general. Manfred Wörner, said after meeting with the two mediators that alliance members were not prepared to deploy troops in Bosnia indefinitely and that the force must have clear objectives and a mandate to enforce peace if necessary.

"Credibility and efficiency are major conditions," Mr. Worner said. "There will be no unlimited

Mr. Stoltenberg, the UN mediator, said the peace plan that would split the republic into three ethnic ministates called for a two-year troop deployment and that the force would probably face opposi-tion from local "warlords" who answer to no one.

Lord Owen, representing the European Community, said there was a need to "go in fast and firmly with a seriously credible force" and that it must be more powerful than the lightly armed peacekeepers that the United Nations has deployed in Bosnia for the humanitarian aid

Lord Owen said be hoped that NATO's commitment to take on the task would reassure the Muslims that it was in their interest to

Continued from Page 1

wife of Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

"They have no servants, they do

everything with their own hands. I

like the atmosphere in their fam-

As for the economic distress in

Usinsk and elsewhere, she said, Mr. Yeltsin is not to blame, "He can't

do anything, because no one allows

Of course, far from everyone

sin's side, Natasha Nikishina, 34,

here was ready to rally to Mr. Yelt- mess."

him to act. Everyone interferes."

Bosnia, has expressed doubts about the proposed accord.

Mr. Worner said it was up to the United Nations to ask the North Atlantic Treasy Organization to take on the job, but that the alliance was ready to do so to principle, provided it was given clear ob-

Earlier, the two mediators told NATO officials that the alliance faced a tough and risky mission but war could be put into effect, believe that the alternative - continued fighting during the winter or the possibility that full-scale military intervention would be required at a later date - was far worse.

> "Their view was that this was going to be a tough mission but that there is no real alternative, said a source who spoke on condition of anonymity.

While both mediators agreed that NATO was the only organiza-tion that could do the job. they said it was essential to have approval from the United Nations to reassure the Serbs, who feel they have been unfairly blamed by the West.

U.S. Scores Poorly in Care of Children

By Eugene Robinson

Washington Post Service
LONDON — The United States ranks well behind other industrialized countries in providing a social safety net for children, according to a new UN report, while countries in the Third World have made enormous strides in child welfare in the last decade.

In a comprehensive study, the United Nations Children's Fund found that 20 percent of U.S. children lived below the poverty line - twice the child poverty rate of any other industrialized country. Most European countries have rates of 5 percent or less.

The report found that the United States ranked only 19th in child survival, based on deaths of children under the age of 5. In this category the United States lagged behind not only Japan and all the countries of Western Europe except Portugal, but also behind Hong Kong, Singapore and South Korea.

In the percentage of all children immu-nized against measles, taken as an indicator of the availability of basic medical services, the United States ranks 21st among industrialized countries, according to the UNICEF study. A bost of poor countries — India, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Brazil and Bhutan, among 33 others — also immunize more of their children against measles than the United States does, UNICEF found.

The report, called "The Progress of Nations," is intended as a way to assess the

standing of the world's nations without using the traditional yardsticks of gross national product and military might.

It is hoped that the report "will contribute over the next several years to a revolution in the way people look at progress and the way they look at nations." James P. Grant, the executive director of UNICEF, said in making public the report on Wednesday.

In addition to adding up the economic figures and counting tanks and troops, Mr. Grant said, "people should also look at countries in terms of how they are doing in the well-being of their people. Rich countries that fail to take care of their most defenseless citizens "should be subject to reexamination as societies," be said.

The study found that overall, the developing world is making making faster progress toward meeting children's basic needs than is generally assumed. In little more than one concration "child death rates have been halved, malnutrition rates have been reduced by about 30 percent, and life expectancy has increased about a third" in the developing world, UNICEF said.

One of the report's most striking findings is that despite the famines and droughts that have plagued sub-Saharan Africa, child nutrition there is not nearly as much of a problem as it is in South Asia. More than 60 percent of children in India and Bangladesh

Continued from Page 1

mand," said one midlevel official,

who supported the draft approved

Already feeling overstretched by

commitments ranging from Soma-lia and Iraq to Bosnia and Haiti.

the Clinton administration is look-

ing for another way to treat a rasb

of ethnic and subnational conflicts.

Its strategy is to share the military

and financial burdens by encourag-

ing the United Nations to become

Democrats, the House this month

rejected an administration propos-

al to provide \$30 million to cover

U.S. deployments in future peace-

keeping operations and \$10 million

to help build a UN command post

in New York. The Senate voted, 90

to 7, to require the administration

These conflicting demands make

for a tricky new-world-order hal-

ancing act. Even as it seeks to reas-

States will retain the final say over

the use of American troops, the administration is now abandoning.

under UN pressure, a provision in

earlier policy drafts that would have given U.S. officers veto power

this summer.

are "significantly underweight," the report found, compared with about 30 percent in sub-Saharan Africa.

The study describes the advent and spread of routine measles immunization throughout the world as a sweeping revolution in health care. In 1983, only 13 percent of the world's children were immunized. Now, the study found, the figure is about 80 percent.

In this category the United States ranks below the world average, with an immunization figure of 77 percent.

The United States ranks highly - but not at the top — in giving children at least a primary education, lowering birth rates and preventing maternal deaths during childbirth. The industrialized countries fall into two groups, with the United States, Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand ranking lower in most categories than Japan and the rich countries of Western Europe.

"What has really happened in the United States and the United Kingdom is that we bave privatized the cost of child-rearing, said Sylvia Hewlett, author of a companion report called "Child Neglect in Rich Na-

She added, "There are two models. You have the Anglo-American model. And then you have the Western European and Japanese model, where much more collective re-

over orders from higher UN com-

There is not so clear an answer to

the question of whether to place Americans under UN command in

the first place, though the direction

of recent deliberations is clear. One

advocate of a stronger UN role said, "It does not look like, when all

is said and done, we are going to rule out putting U.S. forces under a

Secretary Warren M. Christo-

pher is trying to refine what one

State Department official called "a

three-tiered approach," in which

successively stricter criteria would

determine U.S. backing for a UN

peace operation, the involvement

of U.S. troops and a commitment

Approval of a UN operation

would require a case of internation-

al aggression, a humanitarian di-

saster or a sudden threat to an

"established democracy," com-bined with an international consen-

sus on what to do about it, U.S.

participation would depend on

U.S. national toterests, domestic

political support, a clearly defined

end point and the likelihood that

the mission would not succeed without U.S. help. For operations involving sub-

stantial use of force, U.S. participa-

tion would require a vital national

or allied interest and a clear com-

mitment to win, among other fac-

of those U.S. troops to combat.

UN commander."

Separatists Down 2d Plane in Georgia *

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TBILISI, Georgia — Dozens of passengers were feared killed when Georgian jetliner carrying about

100 people was shot down near the besieged city of Sukhumi on Wednesday, presidential aides

The press service of the Georgian leader. Eduard A. Shevardnadze, could confirm only that 26 people, including six crew members, had escaped before the burning Tu-154 airliner exploded on the runway at Sukhumi airport.

It was the second plane shot

down at the airport in two days. "It was hit in midair by a heatseeking missile from the direction of the sea," a press spokesman said. "The pilot managed to land on the runway, where the plane explod-

Officials at Tbilisi airport, where the flight had originated, said the airliner was carrying 75 soldiers being brought to for the defense of Sukhumi against advances by Abkhazian separatists.

Despite the vulnerability of the

airport to the fire of separatists dug in nearby. Georgia is flying in troops and military supplies. Land routes to Sukhumi have been sev-

The separatists breached a Russian-brokered cease-fire and

airliner carrying at least 25 people was shot down as it came in to land

aunched an attack on Sukhumi

On Tuesday, a Tupolev Tu-134

at Sukhumi. The plane plunged toto the sea short of the airport. The Defense Ministry has been unable to give details of the fate of those on board.

Fierce fighting was reported around Sukhumi on Wednesday as government troops tried to break through to the airport. Details of the fighting were sketchy because phones to Sukhumi were cut.

Shelling by the separatists forces has driven residents into basements and is turning Sukhumi into a ghost town. Bul Georgian forces said they had strengthened their de-

fenses.
We now have enough men and equipment to bold the town," the internal forces commander, General Vladimir Chikovani, said on Georgian television.

Zhuili Sbartava, the Georgian official responsible for the Abkhaz Republic, said "diversionary groups" bad pierced defenses in Sukhumi's outskirts before being driven back. He was speaking by telephone from Sukhumi

But the position for the Georgian defenders looks bleak unless they can dislodge the Abkhazian forces from one of their main positions three kilometers (two miles) from the airport.

Georgian forces were also fight-ing to reopen a road and rail link with the town of Ochamchira 60 kilometers to the southeast. The Defense Ministry said they had made some headway on Tuesday.
(Reuters, AP, AFP)

Mining Official Is Named Prime Minister in Ukraine

KIEV - President Leonid M. Kravchuk of Ukraine appointed a conservative top mining official. Yefim Zvyagilsky, as acting prime minister Wednesday, a presidential spokesman said.

Mr. Zvyagilsky, a proponent of increased state involvement in the economy, was appointed by presidential decree a day after parliament accepted the resignation of his predecessor, Leonid S.

Mr. Kraychuk had hinted during parliamentary debate this week that he could name an acting prime minister to help speed the introduction of economic reforms.

Mr. Zvyagilsky, 60, was a first deputy prime minister in Mr. Kuchma's government and a strong supporter of closer economic ties with Russia. He was appointdemands of striking coal miners.

Resignation Cheered Robert Seely of The Washington Past reported from Kiev:

Mr. Kuchma's departure. cheered Tuesday by thousands of demonstrators outside parliament, was accepted two weeks after he offered it, by a vote of 294 to 23 after a stormy session.

His decision to resign followed a four-month power struggle with the president and parliament that had solated the few reformists in Mr. Kuchma's cabinet and blocked any

chance of change.
Two years of todependence have failed to establish a working Ukrainian economy or currency, or to solve the questions surrounding the country's nuclear arsenal and its relations with Russia.

The power vacuum in Kiev and the battle for power in Russia, Ukraine's biggest trading partoer, ed to that post to June to satisfy the are likely to accelerate the steep decline in the Ukrainian economy.

JAPAN: A New World of Sound Bites and Photo Ops TROOPS: U.S. Is Backpedaling

Continued from Page 1

meeting, always something sealed

off from view No sooner had he taken office than the leader of the world's second-largest industrial power hanned the huge floral arrangements at news conferences that separate the prime minister from the surging hordes of reporters. Instead, he stands at a hard-edged podium, pointing to reporters with a pen. The other night, long pointer in hand, he paced the public through charts illustrating the country's "economic emergency."

Tuesday, but then bad turned him

Similarly, many said they would

not bother to vote even if Russia

holds parliamentary elections on

"I don't sympathize with any of

Dec. 11 and 12, as Mr. Yeltsin

them," said a teacher's aide, who

identified herself only as Natasha.

"The whole thing is a complete

Rudolf Ersboy, a bureaucrat in

off in favor of a video of an Ameri-

can detective film.

demanded.

said she had seen him begin to the city administration, doubtless

speak on nationwide television spoke for thousands of midlevel

In case anyone is missing the parallels, Mr. Hosokawa drew them himself Tuesday, in a policy speech to parliament. He described himself and Mr. Clinton, whom he is to meet next week for the first time since becoming prime minis-ter. as "two leaders of the same generation, both calling for change.

So far, the imagery has gone far beyond the substance. While Mr. Hosokawa and his team talk a great pro-consumer line - in his parliasign a peace agreement. Alija Izet- delving into enough detail to make mentary speech, he said it was say begovie, the Muslim president of any hard-core policy wonk on the about time that Japanese got a ly.

officials across Russia when he said

that Mr. Yeltsin's act carried "the

whiff of dictatorship." Such bu-

reaucrats could play a key role in deciding where and whether elec-

Mr. Ershov, chief of the city de-

partment of information and socio-

logical inquiries, said he feared Mr.

Yeltsin's decision would split the

country ioto two warring camps,

tions take place.

Howaito Hausu staff glow with chance to buy discount air nickets and to pay less for gas, clothing and other imports — be has said little about how be will drag those changes out of an entrenched exonomic system. But Japanese news organizations are so intoxicated with the imagery and the clarity that no one really seems to care about what it all means, if any-

"I get the impression that his language is much closer to the language of ordinary people." Mi-chiko Shimamori, the editor of a leading magazine, was quoted as saying in the Japanese press recent-

sonal opinion and not city policy. "He didn't elect parliament, the

said that be believed the city administration would take orders neither from Mr. Yeltsin nor from Alexander V. Rutskoi, the vice sure Congress that the United president named by parliament to

just as during the bloody civil war by decree," Mr. Ershov said, stressing that he was expressing his per-

the world policeman that America does not want to be. But Congress objects, With near unanimity among Republicans and substantial defections among

people did." Moscow might give new impetus to deployment of U.S. troops to So-Russian regionalism, Mr. Ershov malia.

Instead, Mr. Ersbov said, Usinsk

HINTERLAND: There, the Balance of Power Lies With the President

take over. Yeltsin had no right to do this would listen to leaders of the semi-decree." Mr. Ershov said, stress-

A rather nervous neurologist in Singapore was heading for New York, then transferring onto Delta Airlines to Washington for a migraine seminar, and returning home via Los Angeles.

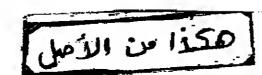
Being a first time visitor to the States, he was more than slightly anxious about the trials and tribulations of transit in New York and Los Angeles. In fact, the prospect of checking-out, transferring between terminals with his not inconsiderable baggage and checking-in again, was giving him a headache. But not for long.

In Singapore, we checked him and his luggage right through to Washington, issued his boarding passes for both airlines and took a load off his mind, not to mention his arms. On his return via Atlanta, we did the same, making Los Angeles

The seminar was most constructive and, even if he didn't discover a cure for migraine, at least he found a way of preventing one.

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YELTSIN'S MOVE / A GLEAR U.S. POLICY

Clinton Displays Firmness In Crisis

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune WASHINGTON - The Clinton administration's unblinking reaction of support for President Boris N. Yeltsin in a sbowdown with his rivals revealed how firmly Washington has set its choices in Russia.
This administration has a Russia policy, even if that is about the only foreign policy it has," an ad-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ministration aide said Wednesday, contrasting the umambiguous U.S. response to the Moscow developments with a pattern of low-profile. often fumbling answers to chal-lenges in Bosnia-Herzegovina and elsewhere.

Even though caught flat-footed by Mr. Yeltsin's power play, the White House was ready to swing behind the Russian leader with every signal of support it could mus-ter — proof, aides said, that Mr. Clinton has pinned U.S. policy in the former Soviet Union to the success of Mr. Yeltsin and his team.

The almost unqualified rhetoric may come back to baunt Washington if the power struggle eventually leads to bloodshed, exposing the United States to criticism that it should have east itself as a mediator instead of backing Mr. Yeltsin

so strongly.

But diplomats in Washington said that the prompt, clear reaction was preferable to wavering reac-tions that have harmed Mr. Clinton's image in previous moments of decision on foreign crises.

The president, aides said, also bopes that the robust initial stance will put the crisis behind the administration, at least briefly, at a moment when he wants to use all his authority on his health-care

Indeed, Mr. Clinton let Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher assume the public job of voicing U.S. policy, even though the philosopby and tactics of a strong pro-Yelisin stance were dictated by the White House, aides said.

By tying U.S. policy so closely to the fortunes of a single Russian leader, the Clioton administration has aroused concern among some American strategists, including Henry M. Kissinger, that Washing-ton risks repeating the mistake of the Bush administration in concen trating exclusively on Mikhail S. Gorbachev and ignoring other po-litical forces that eventually forced him out in 1991 and installed Mr.

This time the stakes appear higher for the future of Russia, because Mr. Yeltsin's bid to bulldoze his opponents could shake the already strained unity of the Russian federation, giving some of its many ethnic groups and special regions a reason to break away from Mos-

Any attempt to break up Russia in this way would be a dangerous development in the eyes of the Russtan military elite, who have often indicated that force might be used to prevent further fragmentation of the sprawling Russian Federation. It might also pose further problems for ethnic Russian minorities that could find themselves under op-

pressive local rule.
Even though the Russian armed forces are themselves in decay, this risk of military intervention and widespread violence is a nightmare scenario for American officials dealing with the former Soviet Union, led by Strobe Talbott, Mr. Clintoo's special adviser and longstanding friend.
The clout of Mr. Talbott, a

strong Yeltsin supporter, was visible in prompt, strongly worded support for the Russian leader voiced by Mr. Christopher.

In what has been regarded as his most impressive foreign-policy performance in an otherwise indifferent record, Mr. Clinton skillfully mobilized U.S. and foreign backing for Mr. Yeltsin earlier this year during a crucial round in the confrontation between the Russian president and his main conservative opponents, supported by the Russian parliament.

Gorbachev Says He'll Cut Short His Italy Visit

Agence France Presse MODENA, Italy - Mikhail S. Gorbachev decided Wednesday to cut short his Italian visit to return to Moscow, his spokesman said.

He was expected to fly to Russia on Thursday, according to the spokesman. Alexander Likhotal.

The former Soviet president's main concern was to return home "as early as possible." Mr. Likhotal said.

But he said Mr. Gorbachev first hoped to meet as planned with Pope John Paul II and the Italian president, Oscar Luigi Mr. Gorbachev said Tues-

istry forces are acting as a single block and supporting each other." day that President Boris N. Yeltsin's decision on Tuesday The Central Bank, meanwhile, to dissolve the parliament was "senseless and unconstitutionreported that it was pursuing normal operations, with government financing decisions being made as



A line of policemen standing guard Wednesday in front of the parliament building in Moscow, where 3,000 anti-Yeltsin demonstrators had gathered during the night.

Japan Backs Move, China Urges Calm

ihiro Hosokawa said Wednesday that Japan would continue to support President Boris N. Yeltsin's reform efforts, and China called for a peaceful solution to the "crisis" in Russia, saying it did not want to see its neighbor embroiled in conflict. Australia and South Korea also announced their support for Mr.

Yeltsin. Mr. Hosokawa said he hoped that Mr. Yeltsin would go ahead with a visit to Tokyo scheduled for

"Our government has consistently supported President Yeltsin's efforts for democratization and a market economy," Mr. Hosokawa told legislators, "and we plan to continue our support."

Japan has long sought a visit by Mr. Yeltsin. Among other things, Tokyo wants to discuss Japan's hopes to regain several small islands seized by troops of the former Soviet Union in the final days of World War II.

Moscow and Tokyo from signing a peace treaty formally ending that

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — Prime Minister Mornese economic aid to Russia. The Chinese Foreign Ministry declined to say whether Beijing re

garded Mr. Yeltsin or Alexander V. Rutskoi, whom the parliament named acting president, as Russia's "As a neighboring country of

Russia, we hope that Russia will maintain the stability of its domestic situation so as to avoid conflict and seek a peaceful solution to the crisis," a ministry spokeswoman said.
"We have taken note of the new

developments in the Russian situa-

tion," she said. "The consistent po-

sition of the Chinese government is

noninterference into other countries' toternal affairs."

In Manila. President Fidel V Ramos said he hoped the crisis in Russia would not lead to instability

"We in the Philippines only bope these developments in Russia will not lead to the further instability of Russia itself and therefore negative

Yeltsin Pits His Vision of Future Against Parliament's Ties to the Past

By Steven Erlanger New York Times Service

MOSCOW - Six months ago, President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia threatened to declare presidential rule to break the power of the holdover parliament and Soviet-era constitution. But cautious, even hesitant about the breadth of his support, Mr. Yeltsin pulled back from the brink, from the bloody history of single-man rule in Russia. He was nearly impeached for his pains.

After months of increasing political paralysis, an ever-weakening central authority and economic disarray, Mr. Yeltsin has finally rolled the dice he had been juggling for so long. He has declared presidential rule, ordered parliament disanded and called new elections for early

Citing the rationale of higher democracy, be gave up all pretense of constitu-tional action and put his trust, for the intervening II weeks before elections, in In their initial reactions, Western gov-

final compromise that would allow early elections. And he was careful to preserve one last, important bargaining chip: an offer to hold early presidential elections at the same time as legislative ones, rather than later, as be said on Tuesday night. But from his tone and the stern look oo

his face, Mr. Yeltsin appeared finally re-**NEWS ANALYSIS**

solved on a fight to the finish, no matter the unconstitutionality of his action and the risk of civic strife and military divi-

And by their own unconstitutional reponse - the naming of Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi as acting president, the removal of Mr. Yeltsin from office and a call for the military to disobey Mr. Yeltsin's orders — the legislative leader-ship, too, moved to a higher level of

In their initial reactions, Western govthe security services and the army, or at ernments were mindful that however unconstitutional his means, Mr. Yeltsin fa-By his actions, Mr. Yeltsin may still be vors fresh elections and the legislature trying to sbock the legislature into some does not. Many noted that he favors rapid must be told bow to perform, and new, cratically. But from the time be initiated

legislature does not.

And some would agree with Alexander Solzhenitsyn when he said last week that this was less a parliament in Western terms than a gang of party backs, more selected than elected in March 1990, when the Soviet Union still existed and the Communist Party held sway.

democracy and constitutionality, about a struggle between executive and legislative power, this remains at its beart a battle between those who broke early with the totalitarian, centralized state and those who are trying to maintain its essence.

It is a fundamental struggle over the

future of Russia between an old elite, however weakened, and a new one struggling to be born amid a transition marked by chaos, criminality and official corrup-

It is between those who are profiting from new forms of ownership and those who controlled the old forms of state property: between old enterprise managers and new entrepreneurs; between old

movement to a market economy and the Westernized economists who believe in the essential fairness of the market.

Through all of these divisions lies the usual subtext: the parlous, unstable state of an economy undergoing a transition from centralized state ownership to a Western-style market. Even in the best of circumstances, that transition would mean the disruption of many millions of Behind all the talk by each side about lives, the closing and restructuring of many inefficient factories and the rapid impoverishment of people whose lives had been propped up by state subsidies on everything from bousing to heating to telephones to bread,

> But with inflation rising again toward 30 percent a morth while the government continues to battle the Central Bank, which the parliament controls, and its own holdover bureaucracy in the ministries, there is significant pain to Russia that Mr. Yeltsin's opposition has been able to exploit,

Some will argue that a confrontation like this one in Russia was not really necessary, had Mr. Yeltsin played the price liberalization to January 1992 and began a program of rapid economic change, it was likely that the old elites would fight back when they recovered from the first sbock.

The first signs of that recovery were clear in the larger Congress of People's Deputies session to April 1992, when its speaker, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, a former Yelisin ally, first began to challenge the legality and appropriateness of the economic plan. Criticism was so intense that the cabinet threatened to resign to save its program, although it was still operating with Mr. Yeltsin's powers of decree granted to him by the Congress.

But by December, the hard-line reaction was intense, and Mr. Yeltsin was forced to sacrifice his choice for prime minister, Yegor T. Gaidar, the architect of the economic plan, and lost his special powers. Even in December, Mr. Yeltsin was shouting, "It has become impossible to work with such a Congress!"

In a compromise brokered by the ebief justice of the Constitutional Court, Valeri D. Zorkin, the congress agreed to an April 11 referendum that Mr. Yeltsin had

sought to let the people decide on a new constitution for a new Russia. But by early March, all pretense at civility bac broken down. Congress met again and pocketed Mr. Yeltsin's concessions, while refusing to honor its promise of the April referendum. It voted to strip further powers from Mr. Yeltsin and to reject the idea

On March 20, Mr. Yeltsin, fed up, declared "special presidential rule" and rescheduled the referendum for April 25. In another emergency session noted for its vituperation, legislators denounced Mr. Yeltsin but did not manage to get enough votes to throw him out, avoiding the question of whether he would have gone. They voted for a referendum, but

on questions they wrote. By this point, Mr. Rutskoi had broken with Mr. Yeltsin, who treated him contemptuously.

An impressive Yelisin showing in the referendum, when nearly 53 percent voted to support of his economic program. was simply ignored by the legislature, which said the vote had no legal conse-

U.S. Leaders Stress a Need for Caution

By Paul F. Horvitz mateenal Herald Tribune WASHINGTON - Civilian and military leaders in the United States said Wednesday that President Boris N. Yeltsin is rightfully in control of the government in Moscow and that the Russian mili-

But U.S. officials cited a need for caution, saying there is always the possibility that rogue army commanders or internal security forces could spark violence. Western leaders continued to ex-

tary was avoiding any confronta-

press strong support for Mr. Yelt-sin in his political struggle with the conservative parliament, which he suddenly dissolved on Tuesday. The situation is calm, and I am hopeful," President Bill Clinton

said after a Wednesday morning

phone call to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany. Later, Mr. Kohl expressed his "full support" for Mr. Yeltsin, and Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said Mr. Veltsin will be in control and in charge as Russia moves toward elections in

mid-December. "There is little question President Yeltsin is the president of the country." Mr. Christopher said. "It seems to me the effort to create a parallel government is not likely to have any major effect."

General John M. Shalikashvili. the commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, who will soon become the nation's top general, told a congressional com-mittee, meanwhile, that U.S. officials have been in direct contact with Russian Defense Ministry officials in Moscow.

The Russian military, General Shalikashvili said, wishes to remain neutral, as it did during last April's

Continued from Page 1

Tass that he had taken steps to

sia's armed forces, including

beefed-up security at military in-stallations and tightened controls

on outside visitors and the issuance

of sidearms. He said special units

were being created to prevent any

terrorist acts aimed at provoking

In comments to the Interfax

news agency, General Grachev said

the military would "do everything

we can to prevent bloodshed," add-

ing: "But if it starts, the army will

The interior minister, Lieutenant

General Viktor F. Yerin, said that

the police were operating normally

and that no unusual disturbances had occurred. "We are fully in con-

trol of the situation, and we are

sure the armed forces and Interior

Ministry organs and Interior Min-

the military.

not stand idly hy."

prevent attempts to "split"

Yeltsin Still Controls Arsenal

MOSCOW - The Russian Defense Ministry said Wednesday that the command system for launching Russia's nuclear weapons remained under President Boris N. Yeltsun's control

A Defense Ministry spokesman, asked who controlled the arsenal following Mr. Yeltsin's move to dissolve parliament and the legislature's vote to strip him of power, replied: "The nuclear ebain of command remains as it was before vesterday's events. The nuclear button is in the hands of the president and the defense minister. "There is only one president and only one defense minister." the

spokesman said, "and they are Yeltsin and Grachev." The parliament has named Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi acting president and a hard-line general, Vladislav Achalov, as defense minister to replace General Pavel S. Grachev.

Mr. Yeltsin's is at the top of a chain of command running down though the Defense Minister to defense minister to replace General Pavel S. Grachev.

through the Defense Ministry and the nuclear forces. The warheads are deployed on missiles, submarines, warships and on aircraft. When Mikhail S. Gorbachev was president of the Soviet Union, his control over nuclear weapons was thrown into question in August 1991 after hard-liners seized control in Moscow.

political crisis. There are no unusual troop movements, the general told members of Congress, and Russia's thousands of nuclear weapons appear to be secure and under "central control."

Nevertheless, he said his "nightmare scenario" would be a break-

RUSSIA: Yeltsin Declares Himself in Control

without its approval.

shenko, to his post.

always by the Finance Ministry. bloodshed, which would instantly

The parliament had passed a reso- make the situation much more

lution instructing the bank to stop emotional, complicated and risky,

signed a decree reappointing the ation and the president of the

no mood for compromise. "I think er of the Black Sea fleet, as having

down of law and order in Russia that would place those weapons in peopardy. The general also cautioned that internal security forces do not fall under the same authority as the army and that they would have to be "carefully" watched,
"For the moment it appears like,

in the past, General Grachev is trying to keep the military neutral in this — what be considers purely a political matter," General Shalikashvili said, referring to Pavel S. Grachev, Russia's defense minister.
'The danger really is if lowel level

financing government agencies

"We have expressed our alle-

giance to Yeltsin's decrees," a bank

official said in an interview with

In what was being taken by some

as a sign of the bank's fidelity to

Mr. Yeltsin, the Russian leader

bank's chairman, Viktor Gera-

West and among former Soviet re-

publics, made it clear that he was in

we have had enough of the parlia-

ment making fools of us and the

people," he said as a friendly crowd

guthered around him during his

Western officials said that Mr.

Yeltsin seemed willing to let the

narliament meet and Mr. Rutskoi

issue his decrees on the assumption

that after some time - a week or

maybe longer - the opposition

would fizzle. The key is to avoid

Mr. Yelisin, holstered by a wave

of supportive statements from the and ignore him."

commanders, subordinate commanders, were to begin to choose sides," the general added, "That probably would be the sort of unraveling effect that ought to give us

officials appeared to be one of continued verbal support for movement toward democracy in Russia and for Mr. Yeltsin, as long as he embraces and embodies that move-

Wednesday. In Bonn, after speaking with Mr. Clinton, Mr. Kohl said in a state-

all great, great concern."

The strategy of U.S. and allied

The United States has to be on the side of reform and democracy in Russia, and President Yelisin represents that." Mr. Clinton said

ment: "As the democratically elected leader of Russia. President Yeltsin has turned once again directly

"He has no intention of using

force against the parliament," a se-

nior diplomat said. "If they want to

sit there and talk in each other and

to the press then be is prepared to let them do it."

claiming to be the leader of Russia;

the president of the Russian Feder-

White House. I think Yeltsin is

perfectly content to bave Rutskoi

as president of the White House

Itar-Tass quoted Admiral Eduard Baltin, Russian command-

accused Ukrainian commanders of

taking advantage of Russia's politi-

cal crisis to try to transfer construc-

tion units in several ports to their

own command. He threatened to

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attempts were not stopped.

Right now there are two people

to the people of his country to overcome its crisis through a democrat-

"President Yeltsin deserves our full support for this," he added. In Brussels, Manfred Worner, the NATO secretary-general. struck a similar theme, saying:

The most important

support the democratic forces to enable the reforms to continue and to prevent the country from falling into chaos. On Tuesday, Mr. Clinton en-

dorsed the moves by Mr. Yeltsin to disband parliament in the runup to new elections after a 17-minute phone conversation with the Rus-According to a White House aide, Mr. Clinton asked: "Can you

assure me this is going to be a free election? Can you assure me this will be a fair process and everybody will be part of it?" After receiving Mr. Yeltsin's as-surances, Mr. Clinton issued a

statement declaring his "full" sup-port for the Russian. saying: "I believe that the path to elections for a new legislature is ultimately consistent with the democratic an reform course that he has charted." Robert Gates, director of central intelligence until earlier this year. said the Russian Army has made clear that it wants to stay out of politics and that there are no signs

this has changed. But he also raised

the possibility of dissension in the

"The real danger," he said in a broadcust interview, "is that there is a risk that some colonel, some subordinate unit, someone in this process is going to do something surprising or unexpected that could take what is now a political and nonviolent crisis and turn it vio-

Vice President Rutskoi before addressing his followers Wednesday outside the parliament building. December Vote Will Be Risky, Senior Economic Aide Says

MOSCOW - Parliamentary

elections in December would take place only for the lower house and would inevitably carry the danger of inflationary over-promising and even of a Communist victory, Yegor T. Gaidar, a first deputy prime minister, said Wednesday.

But Mr. Gaidar said he was counting on the "common sense" of the Russian people to elect a pro-reform parliament that could give the government a stable majority for its work. He said the government also will try to avoid byperin-flation during the fall without allowing the opposition to blame it for all of Russia's economic pain.

While President Boris N. Yeltsin and his foes in the Supreme Soviet jousted Wednesday over who was running the country and whether elections would take place at all. some officials and pro-democracy activists began looking toward the practical problems of holding an election in less than three months. Mr. Yeltsin dissolved parliament on Tuesday and set elections to a new, bicameral legislature for Dec. 11 and 12.

But Russia so far has no law to govern such an election, no map of electoral districts and -under Mr. Yeltsin's decree - no parliament to pass a new elections law. Politicians acknowledge it will be difficult to even begin organizing campaigns until some of the most basic questions about the election are an-

Mr. Gaidar said the government was "planning to finalize the draft

Assembly, a nonelected body convened by Mr. Yeltsin last spring to Although Mr. Yeltsin spoke Tuesday about the need for a new, bicameral legislature, Mr. Gaidar

said Wednesday that December 'I still have faith in the common sense of our

Mr. Gaidar said elections to the Duma could be followed by new within a year, elections to the upper

edged that the most obvious danger of an election was that Mr. Yelisin and bis allies might lose. "The wave of discontent with the economic hardship and lack of law and order may lead to serious gains

for the bloc of Communist and nationalist parties," Mr. Gaidar said. In a separate news conference. leaders of the Democratic Russia movement also warned of a possible anti-reform victory and urged quick acceptance of an election law

so that organizing can begin. A second danger, Mr. Gardar said, is a "competition of promises" in which all sides seek to win votes by guaranteeing higher salaries, cheaper credits and other goodies that Russia cannot afford.

As the leader of the government's economic policy. Mr. Gaidar warned that such a competition would push Russia toward hyperinflation. But as a politician. Mi. Gaidar acknowledged that enforce ing the kind of austerny Russia now needs could prove disastrous

in an election. "I cannot say to what extent it will be possible to control this stuation, at the same time preventing our opponents from getting all the possible political dividends from all the decisions we will have to "Certainly, in a normal stable pass." he said. "But I should tell you that, unfortunately, in this respect they have an evident advan-

-FRED HLATT



The Associated Press PARIS - Alexander 1. Sol-

since it wasn't chosen by free elections," Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who was expelled from the So-viet Union in 1974, said in an interview with Le Figaro given Sunday. "It dates from the old

put the fleet on full alert if the should ignore criticism of his policies. He paid a visit to Prime Minister Edouard Balquestions.

Solzhenitsyn **Backed Yeltsin** Before the Fact

zhenitsyn, the author and exiled former Soviet dissident, said before Boris N. Yeltsin dissolved Russia's parliament that the Russiao president should already have done so. according to a newspaper interview published Wednesday. "It's not a real parliament,

regime."
Mr. Solzhenitsyn, on a tour of Europe, said Mr. Yeltsin

ladur on Wednesday but deelined to answer reporters'

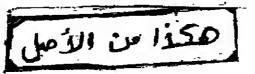
He said he hoped it would then be endorsed by the Constitutional write a new constitution.

society.' Yegor T. Gaidar, Yeltsin aide

elections would be only for the lower house, or Duma. The upper house would consist for the time being of the Federative Council, another body convened by Mr. Yeltsin to his attempt to skirt the parliament's authority. The council is made up of leaders of Russia's 88 provinces, semiautonomous repubics and self-governing cities.

presidential elections and then, house, which would probably remain in its composition a guarantor of regional rights.

trying to come to grips with the tage. They bear no responsibility most difficult problem of forming for anything.



HEALTH / SCIENCE

A Theory Of Monthly **Protection** Of the Uterus A new interpretation of menstruation sees it not as a passive loss of unused uterine lining but as an aggressive way lo prevent infection by viruses and "Jissuc die: bacteria carried into the reproductive tract along with sperm. The lining of the uterus is served by special spiral-shaped Menstruation both sloughs off the arteries that first constrict under hormonal stimulation, killing potentially infected lining and cells of the lining, and then dilate, creating a blood flow that bathes the area in blood carrying washes the cells away immune cells. concentration of dis which also lacks clotting factors, helping maintain the cleanup flow.

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Radical New Look at Menstruation

By Natalie Angier New York Times Service

EW YORK — The menstruating woman has been variously vilified. feared, pitied or banished from the village to spend her bloody days in solitude. Even the standard medical explanation connotes loss. A woman bleeds each month as a way of discarding her unfertilized eggs and the uterine lining that had been optimistically fattening up in anticipation of a baby that never

 Now an evolutionary biologist proposes a new way of viewing menstruation, one that gives the ordinary business of having a period an active and salutary spin. The scientist, Margie Profet of the University of California at Berkeley, suggests that menstruation evolved as a mechanism for protecting a female's uterus and Fallopian tubes against harmful microbes delivered by incoming

According to this theory, the uterus is extremely vulnerable to bacteria and viruses that may be hitching a ride on the sperm, and menstruction is an aggressive means of preventing infections that could lead to infertility, illness and even death, in menstruation, Ms. Profet suggests, the body takes a two-pronged attack against potential interlopers; it sloughs off the outer lining of the uterus, where the pathogens are likely to be lingering, and it bathes the area in blood, which carries immune cells to destroy the

said Ms. Profet . "It eliminates the pathogens and their home at the same time."

Ms. Profet presents her theory in The Quarterly Review of Biology, "It's an astonishing piece of work," said Dr. Donald Symons, a professor of anthropology and an evolutionary theorist at the University of California at Santa Barbara, "It's a fitting together of many dispa-rate elements into one coherent explanatory system, and it's wonderful. It's exactly what a scienuffic theory should be."

Ms. Profer , 35, recently won a MacArthur "genius" award for a body of work and an approach to science that has been consistently orguant and unorthodox. She has never bothered get a doctorate, viewing it as a waste of time and a potential damper on creativity,

In her hypothesis, Ms. Profet seeks to answer the question of why the bodies of premenopausal women go to the trouble of shedding considerable quantities of blood and tissue each month, losing valuable nutrients, in particular iron, in the process. Why not keep the uterine lining around until it is used, she wondered. And even if some of it must be turned over, why the messy bleeding? After all, the lining of the digestive tract is regenerated every two to four days, the skin sheds tens of thousands of cells every day, and other organs are freshened and patched up, all without the assistance of blood. Menstruation is a costly event to the female, and it wouldn't be there if it didn't serve a very important purpose," she said.

icrobes.

Ms. Profet also suggests that other types of uterine bleeding, like that which sometimes ac-

embryo and postpartum bleeding, may be the body's way of intermittently cleaning house and

purging pathogenic intruders.

Ms. Profet says that humans and other higher primates are not the only mammals to menstruate, as is commonly supposed. Through an exten-sive review of scientific literature, she has discovered that a number of mammals widely separated in evolutionary time have been ob-served to menstruate, including bats, marsupial cats, tree shrews and primitive monkeys. She predicts that it will turn out that nearly all mammals menstruate, if researchers only take the time to look, although many species may bleed only trace amounts that escape easy detection, "This is a bold prediction, and she's really going out on a limb in making it," said Dr.

S. Profet suggests that her hypothesis has important medical implications. If bleeding helps prevent infections, she said, then women should avoid oral contraceptives that suppress menstruation. In addition, she said, inexplicable uterine bleeding should be viewed as a possible carly sign of infection, a symptom that the body is struggling to thwart disease. Often doctors regard such bleeding as the result of abnormal hormonal flux, seeing it as a reaction that in turn increases a woman's risk of contracting a pelvic infection. But this attitude, Ms. Profet insists, is completely backwards.

Saying uterine bleeding causes infections is like saying a fireman causes a fire," said Ms.

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A Missing Link in Archaeology By John Noble Wilford New York Times Service

EW YORK - From the outbreak of World War II until the end of the Cold War, several thousand artifacts of ancient Egypt lay in Chicago and Cairo museums, a treasure haunting and intriguing yet beyond scholarly interpretation.

The statues, jewelry, objects of erotica and various religious symbols were excavated in the 1920s and 1930s by American and German archaeologists working at Medinet Hahu, a major site of temple ruins on the west bank of the Nile River at ancient Thebes, known today as Luxor.

The archaeologists kept meticulous notes of exactly where each relic was found - in which buildings, at what depths in the sedi-ments and next to what other artifacts. In 1939, when war erupted in Europe, these

field notes, in 10 volumes of more than 1,200 pages, were in Berlin being prepared for publication. They disappeared in the confusion of war. Then, with the collapse of the Soviet Union and the reunification of Germany in 1990, a letter from Berlin museum officials arrived at the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. All the notes had been found and would be reunited with the arti-

"It's a wonderful dividend of the end of the Cold War," said Dr. Emily Teeter, an assistant curator of Egyptology at the Oriental Institute, who has just returned from Berlin with the long-lost records. "The rediscovery of the field notes makes it possible to incor-

porate the objects into the history of Egypt. Egyptologists said that re-examination of the relics in light of the field notes should set in motion a new wave of research not only into the elite culture of ancient Egypt but also into the everyday lives of common people under the pharaohs and up until Roman and Christian times, Most previous studies have

concentrated on Egyptian royalty.

As a sacred royal center, Medinet Habu was the site of the temple of Pharaob Ramses III, who reigned from 1182 to 1151 B. C. This is one of the largest and best preserved mor-

tuary temples of ancient Egypt. Standing at the foot of a mountain, its walls are elaborately decorated with hiero-



glyphs and scenes of hattles with Nuhians,

Libyans and the enigmatic Sea People.

Beginning in the time of Ramses III, Medinet Habu became an administrative center for western Thebes with government offices and warehouses and a growing population living in private homes all surrounded by city walls 60 feet (18 meters) high.

The 5,000 artifacts excavated there represent one of the largest collections of materials from a single site in Egypt and include remains from every period of the site's occupa-tion, from about 1500 B. C. until A. D. 800.

But until the notebooks were recovered Egyptologists despaired of ever being sure of the significance of many artifacts, especially those apparently related to religious prac-tices, because they did not know which objects came from temples and which from

private houses.

"By determining which objects came from commoners' bomes, we gain whole new insights into the Egyptian way of life." Dr. Teeter said, "This material allows us to see the art and ritual objects of the common man and woman and to see how most of the

The dig at Medinet Habu from 1927 to 1933 was the biggest the Oriental Institute ever conducted in Egypt. Besides exposing the grandeur of the temples and tombs, the archaeologists collected more than 5,000 objects, including statuary, clay figurines, glazed plaques, tools, weapons, offering ta-bles, pottery, scarabs and amulets.

These artifacts were divided between the Oriental Museum and the Cairo Museum. but the field notes went to Berlin, where they were to be published by Dr. Rudolf Anthes, an Egyptologist. When he fled Berlin during the war, he left the notebooks at the Bode Museum. After the war, he wrote to Hoelscher saying that the notebooks might have been destroyed by Allied bombing or seized by the Russians, in which case they were "probably lying somewhere in Russia and are rotting there.

Scholars at the University of Chicago said they had not been told where the notebooks were found or where they had been for the last 50 years or more. All they know is that two years ago, officials of the Bode Museum in the former East Berlin notified the university of the reappearance of the notebooks. The Germans offered to give them to the Oriental Institute, which they did this sum-

NE of the first mysteries Dr. Teeter sought to solve with the notebooks involved the many objects found at Medinet Habu that archaeologists call votive beds. Made of baked clay, each is about the size of a tall, narrow doll's bed about a foot long and is decorated with religious symbols. Scholars assumed these small beds were used in fertility rituals.

From the Berlin notebooks, Dr. Tecter and her colleagues discovered that the beds had been found accompanied by clay female figurines and came from private houses, not tem-

"Now we are sure that the votive beds are a reflection of an ancient fertility cult enacted private homes," Dr. Teeter said.

Erotic an in the collections, mostly figurines of women with extremely large breasts and men with highly exaggerated phalluses, also appeared to be related to fertility rites of folk religion, the notebooks indicated.

IN BRIEF

The Dim Stars We Can't See

May Be a Heart of Darkness NEW YORK (NYT) - Two scientific teams reponed they had independently observed what could be evidence that some of the invisihle, or dark, matter making up much of the mass of the universe exists in the form of stillborn or extremely dim stars at the edges of

Such objects, known as Massive Compact Halo Objects, or MACHOs, have been hypothesized for years as likely candidates for dark matter. The acronym was chosen to contrast with theories invoking exotic subatomic particles as yet undiscovered bearing the name WIMPs, for Weakly Interacting Massive Parti-

If the new findings of MACHOs on the fringes of the Milky Way galaxy are confirmed hy further sightings, astrophysicists said, this would be the first observational hreakthrough tronomy s concerted search for the myste rious dark matter.

It would be the first identification of the unseen matter that causes galaxies to weigh 10 times as much as they appear to in visible light or other detectable radiations. The existence of these greater masses has been inferred by their gravitational effects oo the shape and motion of the galaxies, but its form has eluded detection.

The discoveries were announced in cautiously worded statements at two scientific conferences in Italy. American and Australian scientists said they hurried to report their results when they learned that a French team planned to make public the results of their own similar but independent observations.

The American-Australian team, led by Dr. Charles Alcock of Lawrence Livermore Laboratory in California, reported that in monitoring 3.3 million stars for a year, they had detected one remarkable event that could reveal the existence of dark matter in the form of

Heart Resuscitation Efforts Costly, Seldom Successful

NEW TORK (N) - It is futile, and economically wasteful, for emergency medical eas that have model emergency medical sysworkers to rush heart attack victims to the hospital after efforts to resuscitate them in the

WHAT THEY'RE READING

The studies, done in Memphis and Houston, add to a growing body of evidence that patients who do not respond to advanced cardiac life support before being rushed to a hospital have little chance of survival, researchers said.

Because of the high costs of hospital emerency care that does not improve the chance of iving, and the risks associated with high-speed transport of patients, policies that require that all heart attack victims be rushed to a hospital should be abandoned, they concluded.

In studies published in The Journal of the American Medical Association, researchers said that after examining thousands of heart attack cases, they found that only about one half of I percent of patients who were not revived with a pulse at the scene of their heart attack ultimately survived.

And of the few who survived to leave the hospital, virtually all suffered permanent cerehral disability, the reports said. Cardiac arrest kills about 250,000 Americans anni tems, such as in Milwaukee and Seattle, up to hospital after efforts to resuscitate them in the field have failed, two major studies have found.

35 percent of cardiac arrest patients survive to leave the hospital, experts said.

It would be spoiled, though.

price of human avarice.

along much of its length.

Like all of America's greatest riv-

ers, the Susquehanna has paid the

Much of Stranahan's tale con-

These include farming, which

produces manure that eventually empties into the river and the bay; nuclear power, which produces

both waste and, in the aftermath of

Three Mile Island, fear; and most

Inasmuch as "the power and in-

fluence of the coal industry re-

mains very strong" in that state, the noxious effects of coal remain a

particularly coal, abandoned-mine drainage being "the major source of water pollution in Pennsylva-

cerns the various ingredients that have combined to poison the river

BOOKS

SUSOUEHANNA:

River of Dreams By Susan Q. Stranahan, 322 pages. \$25.95. Johns Hopkins

University Press. Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

THE Susquehanna is one uf America's longest and strongest rivers, not to mention one of its most scenic and historic, but its name is little known outside the ptaces - New York, Pennsytvania and Maryland - through which it

No doubt this is explained in large measure by one central fact: ft is "the longest nonnavigable river in North America," which is why it has little boating lore comparable to that of the Mississippi or the

is a "mile-wide, foot-deep river." As Susan Q. Stranahan writes, it is In most other respects, though, it is one hell of a river. Consider these examples if vari-

• From its northernmost point at Lake Otsego in New York to its southernmost at Havre de Grace in Maryland it covers 448 miles.

• It drains 27,500 square miles.

an area larger than Vermont, New York, Massachusetts and Delaware

◆ "No other Eastern U.S. river delivers more water to the Atlantic Ocean than the Susquehanna" -25 billion gallons a day, "enough · William Davis, British publish-

er, is reading "Wild Swans" by Jung Chang,
"It's a long overdue denuncia-tion of the Cultural Revolution and

what she calls, 'Mao's contempt for the Chinese people. In order to understand the Chinese people of today and do husiness with them you have to understand this sort of background."

water to supply the needs of every household in the United States,

The problem is that, as its nick-

name points out, the Susquehanna

"a one-way river, and not an espe-

The Susquehanna runs to the

Chesapeake Bay, but almost noth-

ing can travel it in the opposite direction because it is ton shallow

and too rapid, too thick with rocks

and islands and other impedi-

history as an aid to agricultural and

cially hospitable one at that."

with a hillion gallons left over."

(Roger Collis, IHT)



produced a long, informative chronicle of the manifold ways in which people have sought to turn the river to profit, more often than not to their frustration and regret. if the Susquehanna is, as her

subtitle bas it, a "river of dreams," then it should be noted that most of the visions bave come to naught. She writes: "Dreams of taming the Susquehanna into a great trading river bave persisted since European explorers first laid eyes on

To he sure, millions of dollars worth of goods did move on the river, but always at great risk, and

It's a fine source of water, but its only a small fraction of what might economic development is decidedly ve come. "Despite exhaustive efforts and This isn't for want of human ef-

extraordinary expenditures, the Susquehanna would not be

problem even in this day of environmental activism. Still much of Stranahan's tale has to do with the ways in which the Susquehanna has been brought back from the dead.

Fishing is once again possible along much of the river's length. and the shad, thought to he a creature of its past, has been revived by a "trap-and-transfer" program at the Conowingo Dam just north of Havre de Grace.

Farmers in Pennsylvania are beginning to understand the price that fishermen in the Chesapeake must pay for their manure, and are changing their ways accordingly.

Power companies are starting to think about public interest as well as profits, and to adopt policies designed to keep water clean as well as to generate electricity from

Stranahan's heart is with the environmentalists, but she doesn't wear it on her sleeve.

She understands that the river's pristine purity of the past will never be recaptured. She also understands that people

will not stop trying to use the river for their own ends, so the most that can be hoped for is that they will do

In the end her optimism about the river's future is tempered by caution, though she believes that more and more people care enough about the river to use it in unselfish

Certainly anyone who reads "Susquehanna: River of Dreams" will be encouraged to do so.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of



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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott THE Connecticut Double 1 Knockout Team Championship, which began almost a year ago, was completed last July. The winners were Dr. Ed Etkind and David Richheimer, both of Woodbridge, Connecticut, Judy Prescott deep linesse against the K9, and it of Trumbull, Connecticut, and Richard Moss of Westport, Connecticut. The margin of victory in the final was 20 imps, almost all provided by the diagramed deal.

In one room Etkind and Richfor South would not have had a heimer bid the East-West hands to blueprint of the diamond layout. four hearts, which presented no As it was, North-South had some problems. In the other, as shown, vital red cards. Dummy's heart jack Moss as North emerged from the prevented East from gaining the bushes with a four-spade hid over lead to furnish West with a diafour hearts. This was doubled, and mond ruff. And if East had held the West made an unfortunate choice diamond six instead of the fonr, he

diamond queen and led a trump. West won with the ace, cashed one high heart and led the club king. South held up her ace for one round, won the next club lead and led a spade to the dummy. The did not matter whether or not East

The result would surely have of opening lead: the diamond jack. would have had a natural diamond

Prescott as South won with the trick. The Etkind team gained 16 imps for making a game in both NORTH (D)

SOUTH

West led the heart ten.

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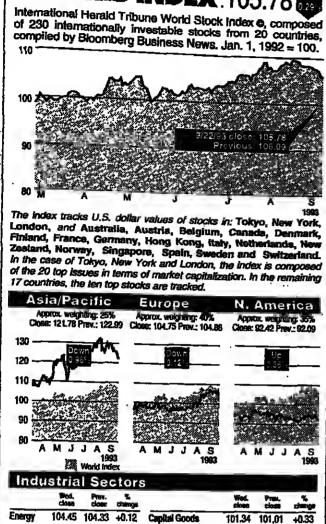
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By Barbara Presley Noble New York Times Service

EW YORK - The American workplace may not yet be in a nasty and brutish Hobbesian state of nature, but employees know better than anyone else that it is in a disagreeable and unnerving state of turbulence. As a result, says a far-reaching survey, employees increasingly have doubts about the value of company loyalty and increasingly are putting their own needs and interests above their employers.

Moreover, employees are often willing to trade traditional compensation carrots like wages and benefits for flexibility and antonomy, job characteristics likely to allow them to balance their lives at

The startling implication, especially for employers who have

been depending on a work force made tractable by fear: Companies that fail to factor in qualityof-employee-life issues when imtotal quality management or "re-engineering" or any other of the competiveness-enhancing, productivity-

workers prize flexibility and autonomy. improving schemes now popular may gain little but a view of the

Increasingly,

receding backs of their best people leaving for friendlier premises.

"Workers care about the quality of their work environment," said
Ellen Galinsky, director of the National Study of the Changing
Workforce, the results of which were released earlier this month by the Families and Work Institute.

The study, which researchers plan to repeat every four years, is the most ambitious effort to learn about employee-employer con-cerns since the Labor Department's 1977 "Quality of Employment

The new, privately funded research was done last year with a randomly selected national sample of some 3,400 employed men and women. Among the findings:

Overall, 42 percent of the workers report that they are at companies undergoing permanent work force reductions. At large

companies, more than half the workers are in the midst of downsizing, and 40 percent report cutbacks in the numbers of managers. Almost nine of 10 workers live with family members, and nearly half care for dependents, including children, elderly parents

There are no differences between women and men in the tradeoffs they are willing to make for help in caring for their

Despite the flood of women into jobs outside the home, their See WORK, Page 15

Iberia To Close Routes. **Cut Fleet**

MADRID — Spain's state airline, Iberia SA, struggling against a tide of debt and losses, plans to close unprofitable routes, reduce its fleet and perhaps close its presti-gious hub in Miami, its managing director said Wednesday.

Only 60 percent of Iberia's routes are profitable, said the executive, Juan Sacz. Twenty percent are po-tentially profitable, while a remain-ing 20 percent are not, he said.

Those unprofitable routes are scattered through Europe and Asia and also include many flights out of the Miami hub, which Iberia uses as a springboard for its exten-

sive network in Latin America.

"The Miami hub is obviously a good idea if you can permit yourself, but in the situation we are in 1 doubt we can afford to keep it."
Mr. Seez said. The hub is losing
about 1 billion pesetas (\$7.7 million) a year, be said.

Mr. Saez's comments were the first on the airline's new strategy since its former chairman, Miguel Aguilo, resigned Aug. 31. Ha was replaced by Javier Salas, chairman of the government holding company Instituto Nacional de Industria, which owns Iberia. Mr. Saez, chair-man of INI's shipbuilding division, was appointed managing director of Iberia at the same time.

To help cut the airline's net loss, which by the end of the year is expected to match 1992 net loss of 34.82 billion pesetas, Iberia will trim unprofitable routes, then prune its fleet to match, Mr. Saez said, Current contracts for new airplanes will not be canceled, he added,

The measures should help Iberia improve on its 1992 operating loss of 12.35 billion pesetas, be said. "I don't necessarily think we'll reach a break-even point, but it matters more to me to see a definite tendency to improve," he said.

By Jacques Neher

PARIS - Germany's support for

France earlier this week in its effort to modify the U.S.-EC accord on agriculture had its price, and that

price was paid a day later with

France backing an effort to protect

In the end, however, the tab may end up with Europe's taxpayers, who could be billed hundreds of

millions of dollars as the result of an

appreciating Deutsche mark, trig-

In one of the most transparent

exercises in European mutual back-

scratching, France lined up Tuesday

in a vote to freeze exchange rates for

agricultural products until Europe-

an Community agriculture ministers

By Howard Kurtz

Washington Post Service

magazine has dumped its editor.

Terry McDonell, and replaced him

with Edward Kosner, the longtime

Mr. McDonell's dismissal on

Tuesday came amid a steep drop in

advertising, declining newsstand

sales and an identity crisis as Es-

quire lurches toward its 60th anni-

versary next month. Staffers said

Mr. McDonell's widely rumored departure came as little surprise in

light of the magazine's increasingly

editor of New York magazine.

WASHINGTON — Esquire

gering increased payments to farm-

ers throughout the Community.

the incomes of German farmers.

Jakarta Under Scrutiny **Labor Practices Threaten Trade Status**

By Michael Richardson

JAKARTA - When South Korean supervisors at PT Detta Marina, a factory here that makes garments for export to the United States and other countries, ordered punishment the other day for employees who arrived late, a strike resulted. Arist Merdeka Sirait, a labor activist, said 50 of

the 1,800 workers at the factory had been told to stand for three hours in a hot production room

because they had come in 15 minutes late after working several 13-hour shifts, well beyond the legal limit, on previous days.

Critics of the government said the incident was a typical example of the widespread exploitation of workers and suppression of their rights in Indonesia.

Executives at Detta Marina a joint venture. Executives at Detta Marina, a joint venture between South Korean and Indonesian investors, could not be reached for comment. Sut a police spokesman said the government would be asked to deport the three South Koreans if an investigation

showed that they had violated the law. The country, the world's fourth-most-populous, is rapidly industrializing to create jobs for a work force that has 2.3 million entrants each year.

To attract and maintain investment in competition with other low-wage countries in the region such as China, India and Vietnam - the militarybacked government of President Subarto has set the minimum wage at only 3,000 rupiahs (\$1.45) a day in Jakarta and surrounding industrial zones. Elsewhere in Indonesia, the official minimum

wage is lower.

But many companies — especially those with management from South Korea, Taiwan or Hong Kong — do not observe even these minimum-wage levels or other labor standards, according to Westem officials.

In response to complaints from American labor and human-rights groups, a U.S. government team is in Indonesia this week to investigate working conditions and enforcement of labor regulations.

The report of the team, which will fly back to Washington on Friday, will largely determine whether the administration of President Bill Clinton carries out a threat to withdraw certain trade benefits from Indonesia in February for what it says are violations of workers' rights. Compliance with such rights is a condition of

continued access to the U.S. generalized system of preferences for developing countries. Seventeen other countries, including Malaysia and Thailand. also are being investigated, mainly on labor issues. In 1992, about \$643 million of Indonesian ex-

ports entered the American market duty-free under that system. This represented nearly 15 percent of Indonesian exports to the United States. The United States is Indonesia's largest market

to protect its farmers from the po-

Commission offered a new policy

Germany's farm payments prob-

lem stemmed from the virtual col-

lapse last August of the Communi-

percent from 2.25 percent and in

government asked the EC Commis-

sion not to revalue the Deutsche

mark green rate because it would

lower prices for German farmers.

and adapt to new times. The ones

that don't adapt successfully don't survive. The subjects have to be right. The writers have to be right. The covers have to be interesting."

Mr. Kosner, 55, added he was

changing jobs because "I realized I'd edited 675 issues of New York mag-

azine in 13½ years. I just thought it would be fun." He was editor of

Newsweek from 1975 to 1979. Mr. McDonell, who did not re-

turn calls Tuesday, has run Esquire

Kurt Andersen, an editor at large

since 1990.

slim appearance, especially com-pared with such fat rivals as GQ.

Mr. Kosner said Tuesday that cultural issues, said Esquire had

Farm payments are translated

into national currencies from a so-exports.

Esquire Chooses Editor of New York Magazine

Magazines that have been around the predictable homogeneity of for a while have to find their voice most magazines. There have been

ty's exchange-rate mechanism. Following the extension of the mechanism's trading bands to 15

for calculating farm payments.

France Repays German Support in Kind

to protect its farmers from the po-tentially negative effects of the En-ropean monetary crisis until the EC prices are adjusted to the lead cur-

meet next month in Luxembourg. percent more than Europe's basket ture Ministry acknowledged that

rency, currently the mark, instead of

An official at the commission esti-

mated that with this system in oper-

ation, a 1 percent revaluation of the

Deutsche mark could result in addi-

tional cost to Enropean taxpavers of

lowed a long ministerial meeting on

Monday in which Germany agreed,

in essence, to France's demand for

changes in the Blair House agree-

ment with the United States on

reducing subsidized agricultural

some great pieces, but overall a lack

of clarity about his vision of what the thing should be that probably

made it hard for them to sell ads."

Hearst Corp., which bought Esquire in 1987, said Mr. McDonell

would become editor of Sports Afield, another of its publications.

Mr. McDonell came to Esquire

from Smart, a magazine he founded

in 1988, and is a former top editor at

Rolling Stone and Newsweek. Mr. McDonell, 48. cultivated a

cowboy image. "He likes to think

of himself as this rugged Montana guy, and he walks into this maga-

zine with a lot of Jewish bumor and

A source at the German Agricul-

that currency being revalued.

300 million Ecus in one year. The vote Tuesday in Brussels fol-

fear that a loss of duty-free status under the program on grounds of labor abuses would be a serious setback for the country and might lead 10 similar losses in the European Community.

for manufactured goods. Indonesian businessmen

Indonesia faced similar U.S. investigations in 1987, 1988 and 1989, On each occasion, Washington concluded that Indonesia was taking steps to toward internationally accepted standards of This time, however, with a Democratic president

in office, U.S. scrutiny of Indonesia is likely be tougher, analysts said

Mr. Clinton's administration, one analyst said, "attaches greater importance to human rights and trade-union issues than the Republicans did." U.S. concerns about Indonesia center on the difficulty of forming trade unions independent of government control, military involvement in sup-

'A poor and overpopulated developing country cannot apply the same standards as in more prosperous nations.'

Mohammad Sadli, adviser to the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

pressing legitimate labor activity, low minimum wages and failure to enforce labor standards. Ahead of a visit by the U.S. officials this week, the Indonesian government said it would increase the number of labor unions by breaking up the sole officially anthorized group, the All-Indonesia Workers' Union, into 13 separate unions.

efforts to ensure employers comply with mini-mum-wage laws and would consider raising minimum wages in 1994. But Mohammad Sadli, a former cabinet minister and adviser to the Indonesian Chamber of Com-

The government also said it would intensify

merce and Industry, carrioned that "a poor and overpopulated developing country cannot apply the same standards as in more prosperous nations." He added that if Indonesia legislated and en-

forced minimum wages that were too high, many labor-intensive industries would close, "and more unemployment will be the result." Some Indonesian exporters say they suspect that

with unemployment and competition from Asian imports becoming major political issues in the West, U.S. concerns about labor rights are simply protectionism with a human face

been reached so that each country would permit the other the oppor-

tunity to protect its vital interests.

said the source. "It was more that

we had a problem and they had a

problem. It was a give and take,"
The source said it was in Germa-

my's interest, as well, to prevent

France from blocking the Uruguay

Round of trade talks from meeting

the mid-December deadline set by

ner a chance to accept Blair House in the interest of saving GATT,"

said the source, referring to the em-

battled round of world trade talks

under the auspices of the General

"There was a culture clash from

At New York's offices, political

columnist John Taylor said that

"some people are pretty upset" at Mr. Kosner's departure. "He was a

very good editor, decisive, and he

understood the identity of the mag-

Agreement of Tariffs and Trade.

"We had to give our French part-

the United States.

day one."

"We never made it a condition,"

Primerica to Pay \$4 Billion for **Travelers Buyout**

NEW YORK - Primerica Corp., the expansionist parent of the Smith Barney Shearson brokerage, said Wednesday that it was in negotia-tions to acquire full control of the insurer Travelers Corp. for \$4 bil-

lion in stock. The combined company, with a parket capitalization of about \$11.7 billion, would be larger than the biggest U.S. securities firm, Merrill Lynch & Co. It would also be larger than the biggest life insurer. Prudential Insurance Co. The new company would be called The Travelers.

The transaction would represent a milestone for Primerica's chairman, Sanford I. Weill, a former president of American Express Co. who has built his own company into a financial services giant from a modest beginning in the mid-1980s.

Primerica is offering four-fifths of a Primerica share for each of the 106

million or so shares of Travelers it does not already own, representing a 73 percent stake. At Wednesday's closing price of \$47,375 a share for Primerica, the bid values the insurer at \$38 a share and its entire equity at about \$5.5 hillion.

The Smith Barney parent paid \$722.5 million, or \$19 a share, last year for the other 27 percent of Travelers' shares. At Wednesday's close, Travelers Corp. stock was up 62.5 cents, at \$36.625, and Primerica shares were

цр \$1.375. The proposed takeover comes as merger activity is exploding in the United States. Already this year,

more than \$142 billion worth of

transactions has been announced. For Primerica, the talks come less than two months since it completed a \$1 billion purchase of the brokerage and asset management operations of Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. from American Express Co. Primerica merged the operations with its Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. unit to create the second-largest

The proposed merger would re-

U.S. securities firm.

products to meet every need. While several companies, includ-

ing American Express, found that the strategy failed and are selling financial services units, some analysts give a combined Primerica and Travelers a good chance of success. "Sandy Weill is a very good man-ager, clearly," said Robert Branche, an independent analyst in Morris-

ville, Pennsylvania, who once worked for the Wall Street titan, "He's going to zero in and target those areas that will be best for the company and shareholders."

Let Rates Fall, IMF Urges Europeans

pain, at a WASHINGTON - The International Monetary Fund said Wednesday there was room for significant cuts in European interest because rates, and it warned European nations against keeping rates too high to try to protect their currencies.

The IMF said that keeping rates too high would delay economic recovery and increase protectionist pressures and might trigger new speculative attacks on currencies. The IMF also said it expected the European Community economies to grow 1.6 percent in 1994 after contracting 0.2 percent in 1993.

In its semiannual world economic outlook, the IMF said European nations should be prepared to ac-cept a "moderate" depreciation of their currencies against the dollar and yen as they cut interest rates.
The IMF said France and other

nations participating in the European Monetary System could take es reprethe lead in cutting rates since last vive the 1980s concept of "financial month's decision to loosen its ex-supermarkets," which offer indi-

U.S. Moves to Ease **Cold War Sales Bans**

By Anthony Ramirez

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Four years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, Western nations are still tightly restricting sales of sophisticated telephone and computer equipment to Russia, China and Eastern Europe, even though much of this equipment has little or no military use. The restrictions are enabling

countries such as Israel and Taiwan to gain a competitive

President Bill Clinton try to

azine. So it's sort of an insecure time for everyone." Managing Editor Peter Herbsi will run New York on an acting basis while its owner, Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co., looks for a successor. Some New York insiders said that budget-cutting efforts by KKR may have been a factor in Mr. Kosner's resignation.

agencies have said that adto wiretap.

advantage.

The U.S. government now wants to revise the rules to al-

low more sales of such hightechnology equipment. The stakes are enormous. In telecommunications alone, for example, China is planning to spend \$30 billion and Russia as much as \$15 billion to build national networks that deliver basic telephone service. But even as Congress and

make sure that American companies can compete for this business, the government also wants to continue to restrict sales of military equipment to countries such as Iraq and to ensure that intelligence agen-cies can still conduct electronic surveillance. Some security

vanced digital lines are difficult

Congress is considering changes to the Export Administration Act that would address these conflicting goals.

At issue is the Coordinating

Committee for Multilateral Export Controls, or Cocom. Founded in 1949 and based in Paris, the 17-nation organization is largely self-policing, but the United States has played a cading role in it.

The major makers of telecommunications and computer equipment are largely based in North America and Europe and thus under the jurisdiction of Cocom. Cocom rules bon the sale to

China of fiber-optic lines, which can carry more than 7,800 telephone conversations a second, or more than 565 megabits of digital information a second. Yet China already has small government facilities 10 build the necessary lines and switching equipment. Israel sells more advanced

gear than that restricted by Cocom, rated at 623 megabits a second. And Taiwan can sell sophisticated computers and

Esquire "has a chance to be a very been "highly uneven" under Mr. good and compelling magazine. McDonell, "but that's better than **CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES**

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JVC Plans To Cut Staff By 2,000

TOKYO - Victor Co. of

A slump in audio and video product demand at home and abroad has forced JVC to revise its forecast to a current loss of 31 billion yen (\$296.5 million) for its fiscal year to the end of March. About 1,000 full-time em-

Japan, the audio and video electronics giant, said Wednesday it would cut its work force by 2,000 to help combat a huge loss this year.

ployees were expected to leave through retirement and marriage and 600 more will be transferred to related companies, a company executive said. JVC also will not renew contracts due to expire at the end of March 1995 for 400 nart-time workers, he said.



MARKET DIARY

Stocks Enjoy Calm After Russian Storm

NEW YORK - U.S. stocks two-day plunge as calm returned in that helped stocks recover, he said. Russia and long-term interest rates

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 9.78, at 3,547.02. On Tuesday, the average lost 38.56

N.Y. Stocks

points, its biggest one-day decline since April 2, as President Boris N. Yeltsin moved to disband Russia's legislature and called for elections on Dec. 11 and 12. The day before. the Dow had lost nearly 38 points.

Advancers outnumbered decliners by a margin of 11 to 5 among common stocks on the New York Stock Exchange, Trading was very active, with about 288 million shares changing hands on the Big Board, slightly less than Tuesday's heavy 304 million shares.

Better-than-expected earnings from Oracle Systems Corp., a leading maker of computer software, helped to buoy the market Wednesday by offsetting some of the recent

bigger concern," said Ken Ducey, head trader at BT Brokerage, "Orasnapped back Wednesday from a cle is certainly part of the equation'

> The yield on the benchmark 30year bond dropped 4 basis points to 6.09 percent.

The Standard & Poor's 500 index soared 3.25 to 456.20, more than recouping Tuesday's 2.1-point de-cline. The Nasday Combined Com-posite index, which slumped 6,66 points on Tuesday, rallfed 11.96, to 745.52, paced by gains in Intel and Ornels.

Oracle leapt 3% to 58% after the company reported first-quarter earnings more than tripled. Oracle's earnings lifted stocks of other database software companies. Sybase Inc. soared 5% to 62%, and Informix Inc. surged 21/2 to 211/2.

Investors are "drifting into smaller names because people think there's more growth there," said David Shulman, chief strategist at Salomon Brothers Inc.

"People are worried about earnings disappointments in bigger concern about U.S. corporate earn-names" in the aftermath of warnings about lower-than-expected What's happening in Russia is carnings from Westinghouse Elecgoing to have an impact, but interest tric Corp., Eastman Kodak Cn. and rates and corporate earnings are the Nike Inc., he said.

Dollar Slips but Holds Most of Tuesday's Gain

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches slightly lower Wednesday as the a risk this thing could flare up in the political showdown in Russia that had driven it up on Tuesday ap-peared to ease, but it held on to most of its gains in the absence of a clear resolution in Moscow.

Gold prices, which also surged after President Boris N. Yeltsin dis-

Foreign Exchange solved the Russian Parliament on

Tuesday and was defied by his vice president, retreated sharply, At the end of Wednesday's trading, the dollar was quoted at 1.6300 Deutsche marks, off from 1.6385

DM Tuesday but still about two pfennig above its close on Monday. before the drama in Moscow, Against the yea, the U.S. curren-slipped to 106.15 yea from

'cy slipped to 100.15 yen 110tu 106.33 yen after gaining almost two ven Tuesday. Trading was mostly quiet as Mr. Yeltsin gained the support of top defense and security officials, reducing fears of violent instability in Russia. President Bill Clinton said the situation appeared to be "calm"

and that he was "hopeful" of a peaceful outcome. Analysts warned, however, that the crisis was by no means over.

NEW YORK - The dollar was lie down gracefully, and there's still future," said David Brown, econo-

mist in London for Tokai Bank.

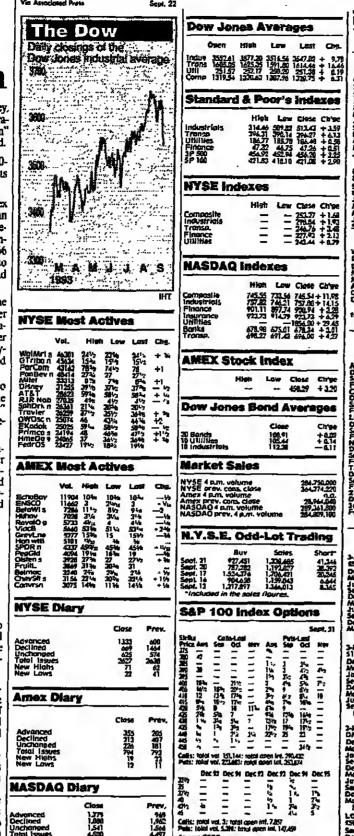
Some analysts saw the crisis giving the mark a negative tone for the next several weeks, as any influx of refugees in the event of increased turmoil to Germany's east would hit the German economy hard. On the other hand, they said, the dollar had only limited possibilities for strengthening unless the crisis

deteriorated into civil war, dollar fell to 1.4215 Swiss france from 1.4225 francs Tuesday and to 5.6755 French francs from 5.7070 francs. Sterling gained to \$1.5185

Gold prices, meanwhile, steadied in the afternoon after plunging at the opening as traders decided Tuesday's fears about Russia had

been exaggerated.
Gold for December delivery, which jumped \$9.50 an ounce Tuesday, gave it nearly all back Wednesday, falling \$9, to \$356.00 on the Commodity Exchange in

New York. "Yeltsin giveth, and Yeltsin taketh away." Jim Steel, commodity analyst at Refco in New York, said. (Knight-Ridder, Rewers)



80,000 Protest Ruhr Job Cuts

Ruhrkoble AG went on strike, while about 20,000 offier people, including schoolchildren, joined rallies throughout the Ruhr. About 20 miners staged a sit-in at the bottom of Ruhrkohle's 1,000-meter (3,000-foot)

EUROPEAN FUTURES Little Close Change Nigh Low Prev, Clas Ast N.T. N.T. 111-25 -0-07 Est, volume: 50,998. Open Interest: 86,861. ESL VOLUME: XLYN. UPEN INTERST. RO.01. GERMAN GOVER RMENT BUND I LIFFEI DIN 35,460 - pto of 100 mg Dec Na.2 96.41 96.75 - 96.01 ESL VOLUME: 166,660. Open interest: 157,345. Industrials BRENT CRUDE (I)L (IPE) U.S. dollars per borrel-lots w 16.70 14.25 16.26 16.95 16.46 16.50 17.01 16.46 16.40 17.12 16.89 16.96 17.23 17.03 17.04 17.23 17.13 17.13 17.44 17.22 17.23 17.56 17.30 17.30 17.41 17.55 17.40 17.41 17.55 17.40 Est. Sales 42.437 . Prev. Open interest 121,493 Metals Stock Indexes 1755-50 1757-00 1739-00 1739-50 1767-50 1748-00 1749-50 1750-00 Dividends Financia) High Low CL 3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) 65H,000 - pts of 198 pct Dec INCREASED SPECIAL S-MONTH EURIDOLLARS (LIPFE)

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

1,200 Jobs and \$565 Million ST. LOUIS. Missouri (Bloomberg) — Anheuser-Busch Cos. said Wednesday it would take a pretax charge of \$565 million in the third uarter to cover a restructuring aimed at cutting costs and boostine unpetitiveness. The world's largest brewer plane wit 10 percent

The world's largest brewer plans to cut its white-collar work force by about 10 percent, or 1,200 jobs, by the end of 1994; freeze wages for all salaried employees during 1994, accelerate brewery modernization programs, reorganize food operations, and write down certain assets and investments. The restructuring is appeared to result in assisted of the collections. investments. The restructuring is expected to result in savings of more than \$100 million beginning in 1994, with total savings expected to reach

\$400 million a year by 1997. In addition to cutting costs. Anheuser-Busch said it would step up marketing efforts behind its premium brands such as Budweiser. The company said it would increase its marketing and advertising budget in 1994 to support marketing efforts begun in May of this year.

AT&T Asks End to 'Dominant' Status

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has urged the government to allow it to compete for long-distance customers on the same terms as its competitions do within and outside the

The company said that the Federal Communications Commission should end the designation of AT&T as a "dominant carrier" that snound end the designation of A1&1 as a dominant carrier that requires it to notify the government in advance of deploying new services. AT&T also said it would not oppose efforts by foreign long-distance carriers to invest in U.S. long-distance companies, such as the proposed deal by British Telecom to invest in MCI Communications Corp.

Latin America Channel for Discovery MEXICO CTTY (Reuters) - Grupo Televisa SA de CV and Discovery

MEXICO CTTY (Reuters) — Grupo Tetevisa SA de CV and Discovery Communications Inc. have agreed to form a joint venture to provide a Spanish-language version of the Discovery Channel to cable homes in Latin America, beginning Feb. 1.

The companies did not disclose the cost of the venture, which will be 60-percent-owned by Discovery and 40-percent-owned by Grupo Televisa. A company will be formed to create, promote and distribute Discovery Channel Latin America, a profiction entertainment network that it is also contained to the cost of the cost of the venture. Channel-Latin America, a nonfiction entertainment network, that is expected to be available in at least two million homes by the end of 1995. By the end of 1995, the companies expect a Portuguese-language version of Discovery to start being distributed in Brazil, Grupo Televisa said.

Kaufman & Broad Profits Up 95%

LOS ANGELES (UPI) - Kaufman & Broad Home Corp., citing growth in its California home-building operations, reported Wednesday earnings of \$11.5 million, or 26 cents a share, for its third quarter ended Aug. 31, up 94.9 percent from earnings of \$5.9 million, or 16 cents a share, in the like period of 1992. Third-quarter revenues were \$319.9 million, up 10 percent from \$290.3 million a year earlier.

Descript the share gain in application as the small state of the share gain in applications.

Despite the sharp gain in profit, the results were below Wall Street's expectations and Kaufman & Broad's stock was off 50 cents, to \$19.25 a

share, on the New York Stock Exchange.

Kaufman & Broad, which specializes in building homes in suburhan markets in the United States and abroad, delivered a record 1,596 homes during the quarter, up 50 percent from 1.067 deliveries io the year-ago

For the Record

Harrah's, a unit of Promos Cos., and the Poarch Creek Indians have agreed to build and operate a \$60 million casino on tribal land just

outside Montogomery, Alabama, the company said. The U.S. government spent \$23 billion more money than it collected in August, raising the 1993 budget deficit to \$263.4 billion, the Treasury Department said Wednesday. (UPI)

BONN — Thousands of workers walked off their jobs and rallied throughout the Ruhr Valley on Wednesday to protest planned job cuts at Ruhrkohle AG, Germany's largest hard-coal producer.

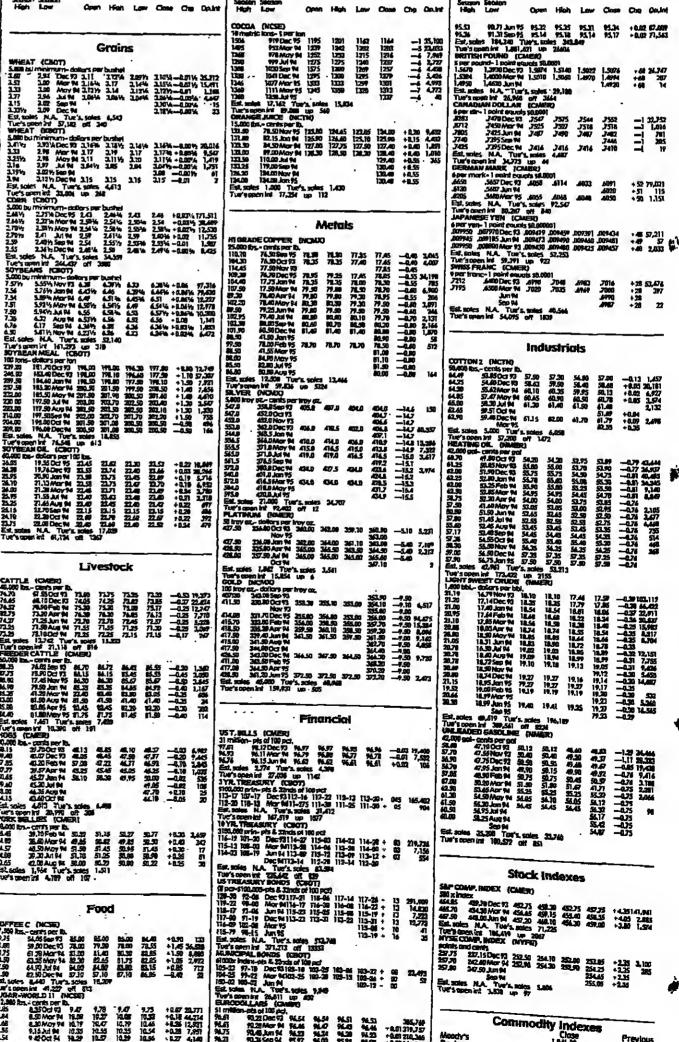
Union officials said about 60,000 miners and other employees of

Monopol mine.

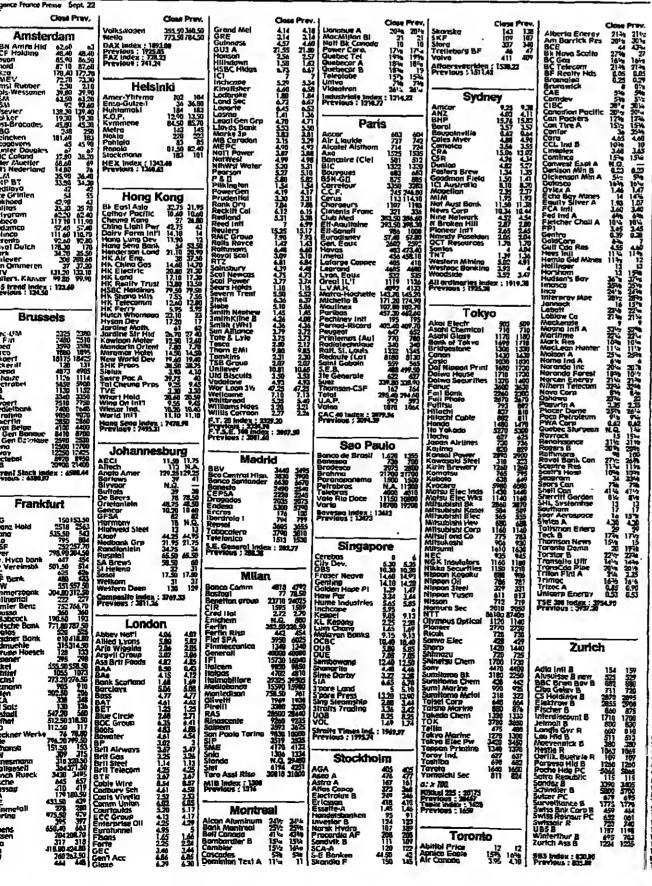
Earlier this week, Ruhrkohle announced plans to close Monopol and parts of two other mines, idling 6,000 people.

U.S. FUTURES

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS



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Computer 'Tatting' and Old Lace High Tech Is Rescuing a Moribund Industry in France

By Barry James onal Herald Tribine

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CAUDRY, France - This is a story of compulers and old lace, of how an industry that has hardly changed since the 19th century is being rescued by the microchip to survive into the 21st.

Lace oot only epitomizes the elegance and sophistication of France's vital haute countre sector, but it is an important contributor to the economy of northern France, which has already seen the demise of its coal, steel and textile industries. Without a helping hand from technology, the lace industry seems doomed to follow the same path to extincuon. Because young people are not coming into the industry, there is a risk that the skills that go into preparing lace designs will sooo die out. So ooe problem is to teach computers

how to do key tasks. The other problem is that lace is unavoidably expensive because of the complexity of manufacturing it. But could computers speed some of the complex and repetitive tasks in-volved in preparing lace, and thus help manufacturers keep abreast of fickle fashion trends?

Jean Bracq, one of the 12 lace manufacturers left in Caudry — there were 200 after World War I — has taken the unusual step for a small business of setting up his own research department to integrate computers with the

manufacturing process.

The Calais lace for Hillary Rodham Climton's deep-blue inaugural ball gown came from Mr. Bracq's small brick factory, and a look at how it was made provides a glimpse of the industry's complexity.

An artist, Marc Viatrack, sketched an orig-

inal design for the lace and gave it to Jean-Pierre Denhez, who prepared a graph showing how to run the individual threads through the loom. Mr. Denhez passed this to Francine Dosière, who translated the coordinates oo the graph ioto tens of thousands of figures.

coordinates to punch holes in thousands of slats of strong cardboard. Stitched together into loops, these were used to instruct the loom

how to recreate the design.

The frothy material that goes into making bridal gowns, haute conture creations and expensive imagrie begins on elattering banging machines conceived in the beyday of Britain's Industrial Revolution. It emerges slowly from the loom, a couple of meters at a time or less, depending on the complexity of the design and the temperament of the machine.

The lace has to be trimmed on another machine and, if necessary, dyed. By using

There is a risk that the skills that go into designing and preparing lace designs will die out.

threads that react differently to the dye, the manufacturer can obtain two or more colors. Some of the lace is luxuriously embroidered by hand in Tunisia to add highlights of gold, silver or color.

In Victorian England, the looms once took away the jobs of the women who made lace by hand. None of the machines has been manufactured since World War II, and specialized mechanics have to make the replacement parts when anything goes wrong. With a myriad of parts, including 5,000 shuttles, the machines are expensive to maintain. Mr. Bracq said he spent 700,000 francs (\$125,000) to repair and maintain one loom last year.

There are easier and cheaper ways of pro-ducing lace. Computer-driven Jacquard machines churn out bolis of the stuff in the twinkling of an eye, but it is insipid and flat, compared with the delicately sculpted Calais

She gave this to Francis Bracq who used the lace, which resembles hand-made lace on a

large scale.
In France, little factories such as Mr. Bracq's account for 80 percent of world pro-duction. The Calais lace industry employs about 1,800 people, uses 500 looms and has an annual sales of about 1 billion france.

Thinking that some of the processes could be automated, Mr. Bracq hired a young engineer, Pascal Miquel, to create the industry's first research department. Mr. Miquel started by automating creation of the punch cards that drive the looms. He also developed a punching machine operated by the computer, which runs about four times faster than the turn-of-the-century, hand-operated machines it replaces. Since it requires 5,000 punch cards to reproduce a 60-by-20 centimeter (23-by-8-inch) pattern, this represents a big saving in time.

It takes at least four months to produce a sample of lace, which is not always fast enough to keep up with fashion trends. Mr. Bracq's factory turns out 15 new designs each year, but if these do not please fashion buyers, months of work are wasted. To overcome this, Mr. Bracq bas turned to Fawzan Mudarres, a spocialist on computers and textiles, for software that can produce a realistic simulation of a lace

design on paper in a matter of hours.

Mr. Miquel is also working on a program to take over Mr. Denhez's job, which is of mind-bogging complexity. The threads, which are knotted rather than woven, can cross each other, but must never double backwards. Croating a loom pattern on long sheets of squared

paper takes weeks and sometimes months.

Not that anyone wants to put Mr. Denrez. out of a job. He won a prize as the best textile worker in France a couple of years ago. But after 44 years in the job, Mr. Denhez will retire soon, and there is no one else who knows how to make the thread run through the leviathans on the factory floor. Unless a computer can do the job, the factory will have to close.

France to Raise 50 Billion Francs In Sell-Offs in '94

PARIS - The French government said oo Wedoesday it planned to raise about 50 billion francs (\$8.9 billion) oext year through sales of state-owned com-

panies, helping finance a budget that aims to cut both taxes and the

government deficit. Budget Minister Nicolas Sarkozy said the six-month-old conservative government had put to-gether a 1994 fiscal package to contain spending, give a boost to the economy and create jobs.

Briefing reporters after present-ing the bill to the cabinet, Mr. Sar-kozy said be was budgeting for eco-comic growth of 1.4 percent in 1994. The government expects a 0.7 percent shrinkage this year.

The economy slipped into recession in the second half of last year. and while the worst appears to have been left behind, unemployment, now at 11.7 percent, is still marching to new highs every month.

But the economy minister. Edmond Alphandery, said Wednesday that the downward trend in French interest rates was likely to continue through oext year, sup-

Short-term rates have dropped to their current 7.25 percent level from over 10 percent during the crisis in the European Community's ex-change-rate mechanism late in July. The privatization drive is due to ty tan be led off by Banque Nationale de cent.

Paris soon and this will be followed by a host of others over the next five years. The government is hop-ing to raise 43 billion francs this year and about 50 billion in 1994. This will help cut the budget def-

icit, which has been pumped up by slowing economic growth over the past two years, by 5.6 percent, to 299.7 billion francs oext year. Government spending will rise

by 1.1 percent next year, compared with the revised 1993 budget drawn up in May - a drop after adjusting for inflation because coosumer prices are expected to grow at twice

The government confirmed that it would simplify the income tax system, cutting the oumber of tax brackets to seven from 13. locome tax itself will be cut, to the tune of More than 90 percent of taxpay-

ers will see their income tax bills drop by at least 3 percent; 44 per-cent will pay at least 10 percent less on oext year's income.

There will also be sweeping changes to tax on savings, designed to entice savers out of the popular money market mutual funds and into either the stock market, to belp companies invest, or into straight consumer spending.

But the income tax cuts will fall far short of compensating for July's rise in the broad-based social security tax, to 2.4 percent from 1.1 per-

FTSE 100 index. CAC 40 1800 A'M J J A'S' Wednesday Prev. Exchange. % Change Close Close 124:50 -0.72Ameterrism Brussels : · Stock Index : 6,508.44 6,580.87 1,893,00 1.025.85 Frankfuit - DAX 741,24 Frankfurt 1,343.40 : 1,360.65 -1.27 Helsinki HEX Financial Times 30 2,329.20 2.324.90 London 3,007,50 3,001.60 . FTSE 100 London Madrid 282.77 288,38 - General Index 1,316.00 -1.22 1,300.00 -0.69 2,094.39 Paris .. CAC 40 2,079.96 +1.24 1,511.42 1.530.22 -2.00 425.66 Vienna Stock Index 417.13 \$85 830.00 835.00 -0.60 Zurich

Investor's Europe

London

Very briefly:

 Cable & Wireless PLC said a consortium in which it has a 30 percent stake, Mobile Telephone Networks (Pty.), was awarded a 15-year license to operate a digital cellular phone network in South Africa; its partners are the South African pay television company M-Net, the national railroad company Transnet and the new National African Telecommunications Co., a vehicle to encourage black share ownership. BSN SA said net profit fell 6.7 percent in the first half of the year, to

1.82 billion Freech francs (\$320 million), because of the devaluation of several European currencies and declining European consumption of

Rio Tinto Minera, a 65 perceot-owned unit of Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc., will expand its copper smelter to Huelva, Spain, at a capital cost of about \$33 milbon.

• The EC Commission proposed to increase to 121 million European currency units (\$143 million) from 53 million Ecus the amount of money available to help those who find it harder than usual to find work because they are homeless, ill, or do not have access to public services or training.

 European Community average inflation was 3.5 percent in August. unchanged from July and down from 4 percent a year earlier. AFX, Bloomberg, Reulers, AFP

Moulinex Needs 500 Million FF

PARIS - Moulinex SA, the unprofitable French maker of small appliances, needs a capital increase of at least 500 million francs (\$88 million) to pay down debt, its finance director said Wedoesday.

The executive, Jean-Paul Rivat, spoke at a news conference where the chairman, Roland Darneau, anoouoced ao agreemeot with Moulinex's bankers to find a solutioo to the company's financial problems by the end of the year. In financial 1992-93, which cov-

basis, Moulinex posted a loss of 131 million francs on sales of 9.93 billioo. Its debt stood at 3.25 billion francs in March. Mr. Darneau said Moulinex's pe-

culiar capital structure "imperils" the company, implying it would have to be changed to win a capital boost. The structure puts 40 percent of Moulinex in the hands of FINAP. a group of holding companies representiog employees and management. The remaining 60 percent is in

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EC Seeks Small-Investor Compensation

BRUSSELS - The EC Commission has proposed a mandatory program requiring investment and securities firms to guarantee minimum compensation of 20,000 Ecus (\$23,800) per investor in the event

The proposal applies to all credit and investment firms catering to small investors. Companies that cater to institu-

tional investors, insurance and reinsurance companies, and pension and retirement funds may be exeluded from the plan. The proposal, which must now

be approved by the European Community's Council of Ministers, is scheduled to go ioto force on Jan.

introduced a single operating license for investment firms, valid throughout the 12 member states. Most EC member states already

have investor compensation arrangements, but the EC Commission says these are often limited, only covering, for example, the liabilities of stock-exchange members. Portugal, Spain and Denmark have no compensation programs.

The proposal leaves it up to member states to organize national compeosation programs that would also apply to branches of domestic firms that set up businesses in other member states.

National authorities would decide if the compensation program should go into effect after estabmitments to its clients. National investor compensation

plans must provide coverage under

three headings. The first relates to money held by the investment firm; the second to instruments primarily stocks and bonds physically held by the firm on behalf of its clients; and the third to instruments that are dematerialized (have no physical form) or are immobilized (oever leave) a central securities depository and are administered by the investment firm.

The third category would also cover instruments such as swaps, forward interest-rate agreeme and derivative cootracts, which

lishing that a firm was uoable, or have been arranged by the invest-likely to be unable, to meet com-

In the case of money beld on behalf of a client, the value of the elaim would equal the actual amount of money owed. For securiwhen the security should be returned to the investor, or the value when national authorities establish a firm's failure. Some stock specialists welcomed

the plan, seeing it was a way to attract small savings, especially in countries where investment in stock exchanges is not deep-rooted.

Debate on the issue, however, has centred on the question of requiring stock investors to take some responsibility for their invest-(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Belgian Retailer GIB To Cut Work Force 25%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BRUSSELS - GIB Holdings Ltd., the retailerthat is Belgium's largest private-sector employer, said it would cut 4,600 jobs, or 25 percent of its work force, over the next three years to reduce its costs by 5 billion Belgian francs (\$137.6 million).

The company said it may close up to 17 of its 137 Super GB and Maxi GB supermarkets. We will be in the red in 1994 if we don't do something today."

director of GIB's GB unit. GIB Holdings, which also operates department stores,

said Rudi Vercruysse, managiog

fast-food restaurants and other retail chains, cited "increased competition in a saturated market" and rising labor costs.
Unions will try to persuade
GIB not to go through with the

job cuts at a meeting next week. Union representatives refused to say what action they would take if GIB goes ahead with the plan. (AFP, AFX, Bloomberg)

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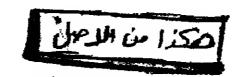
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Two Ways to the Top — and Back Japanese Firms Race for the Elevator Speed Record

By Andrew Pollack

YOKOHAMA. Japan — Even as it streaks skyward at 41 (eet (12.48 meters) a second. there is virtually no noise or vibration in the world's fastest passenger elevator.

The only clues that one is moving, in fact,

are a speedometer readout in the elevator and the popping of the passengers' ears. A 10-ven (10-cent) coin, about the size of an American quarter, can be stood on its edge and not topple during the 68-story journey. In Japan, the race is on to build the world's fastest elevator,

Missubishi Electric Corp. built the record-holding elevator for Yokohama Landmark Tower, a 70-story skyscraper that is the tallest building in Japan. With a peak speed of 750

elevator shoots from the second floor to the 69th-floor observatory in 40 seconds. Not to be outdone, arch-rival Hitachi Ltd. has announced an even faster elevator. Hitachi says its has hit a theoretical peak speed of 810 meiers a minute. But the elevator is not actually installed in any building, so, in Mit-subishi's eyes, it does not count.

meters a minute, or 28 miles an hour, the

Book of Records," Eiki Watanabe, manager of the development department of Mitsubishi's elevator business, said. Mitsubishi also made the previous fastest

elevator, in the Sunshine 60 building in Tokyo, with a peak speed of 600 meters a minute. By comparison, the World Trade Center elevators in New York, made by Otis Elevator Co., never exceed 480 meters a minute. Currently, Mitsubishi and Hitachi rank

fourth and fifth in the worldwide elevator husiness, behind Otis, which is based in Farmington. Connecticut, Schindler Holding AG of Switzerland and Kone Corp. of Finland. But with the unparalleled speed and smoothness of their elevators, Japanese companies might seem poised to conquer the vertical transportation market just as they did the auto industry. There is more to elevator technology than

speed, however. Having a race car does little good if there are 100 many red lights on the road. Traffic control, more a function of intelligent software than fast hardware, is an area in which Otis is concentrating, although the Japanese are working on this, too.

In fact, Otis, a subsidiary of United Technologies Corp., is not even entering the speed derby, although it is working on speed-related technologies. Joseph Bittar, vice president for product strategy of Otis, said there was little need for higher speeds until buildings get taller — a lot taller. Here's why: It takes so long for the Land-

mark Tower elevator to accelerate and decelerate that it travels at its peak speed for only live seconds on each run. Even Mr. Watanabe of Mitsubishi calculates that the World Trade Center elevators, despite a peak speed 36 percent below that of his company's speed demon, would take only 6.4 seconds longer to reach the top of the Landmark Tower. Moreover, such high-speed elevators have

a limited market. They cost \$3 million to \$5 million each, at least 20 percent more than comparable conventional elevators. And it makes sense to have them running only from the bottom to the top of a tall building and back again. Having them make stops at the floors in between "would be like a bullet train stopping at every station within Osaka," said Eiji Ikeda, a senior engineer at Hitachi.

In the U.S., Otis Tries to Make Cars Work Smarter

By Jeanne B. Pinder

New York Times Service FARMINGTON, Connecticut In a perfect world, elevators would never do those irritating things elevators do, like coming

They would not stop at every floor between here and there, or slam their doors on a passenger who had been a nanosecond too slow, or generously open their doors to show a would-be rider an elevator packed more tightly than . a subway car at rush bour.

But this is an imperfect world, and that is part of the reason Bruce A. Powell, John S. Kendall and David J. Sirag work for Otis Elevator Co. in the rolling hills of central Connecticut, using various forms of artificial intelligence to improve relationships between people and their elevators.

The first Otis elevator system incorporating such technology is now being installed in Japan al the 28-story Hvatt Regency Osa-

ka hotel, due to open in 1994.

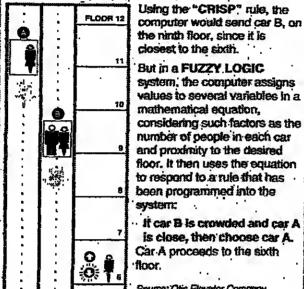
The system will be able to bandle more people with less waiting time than other elevators, the Otis researchers say.
"With the sophistication of the

new artificial intelligence, and with better processors, these elevators can process a lot more in-formation. Mr. Kendall, direc-tor of advanced research at Otis, a division of Uoited Technologies Corp., said: "They're learning." Mr. Powell, principal research false than something else.

engineer (or Otis, said the goal We're unhappy when someone waits more than 30 seconds, and we like to have waiting times average no longer than 20 seconds." he said. "And, ideally, nobody waits longer than 90 seconds." One of Ous's most promising

Fuzzy Elevators Two elevator cars serve 12 floors. Both are traveling

down. A passenger on the sixth floor calls an elevator. Using the "CRISP" rule, the computer would send car B, on



number of people in each car and proximity to the desired floor. It then uses the equation to respond to a rule that has been programmed into the

If car B is crowded and car A is close, then choose car A. Car A proceeds to the sixth

Source: Otis Elevator Company

"The very naive approach, and

technologies is one employing what is known as "fuzzy logic." Instead of traditional logic, with Its crisp distinctions such as "true" or "false," fuzzy logic can be programmed to suggest that something is more true or less:

Take, for example, the task of the ninth floor with three passengers heading for the ground floor. or send car B, which is on the 11th floor but has no passengers.

one that's taken by the older systems, is to send the closest elevator," Mr. Powell said, but that means a delay for the riders in the minth-floor car. . Thus, the researchers say, it is

better to avoid the "crisp" ques-tion "Which car will get there sending an elevator to the sixth fastest?" and try a "fuzzy" approach, in which the system aselevator control system has two sesses not only how near the cars choices: Send car A, which is on are hut also bow busy they are, sesses not only how near the cars asking and answering the ques-tion, "Which car should be sent?" Even though Otis's first working "fuzzy" elevator is being infor the technique in renovations of elevator systems in the United States and elsewhere.

the company sees a big market

Such upgradings are a crucial part of Otis's revenue, which to-taled \$4.5 billion in 1992, particularly now that the glut of commercial real estate has cut construction of new buildings.

Several Japanese companies, including Hitachi Ltd., Toshiba Corp. and Mitsubishi Corp., also make fuzzy-logic elevator dispatchers. But even the smartest such systems can get confused by the hour-to-hour idiosyncracies of a building — say, a 40-floor building with a cafeteria on the 31st floor causing heavy traffic around lunchtime.

"Developing dispatching logic robust enough to handle such tasks." Mr. Powell said, "is what makes our job challenging."

To handle such problems, Otis is researching the neural network, a computer system that can be taught to recognize patterns or to check its own performance and "learn" from its mistakes.

have many strengths: Say the entire third floor goes to lunch at 1 P.M. every day. Instead of always parking idle elevators on the ground floor, as many elevator systems are programmed to do, a neural network could "learn" to park idle elevators on the third floor at 12:55 P.M.

Sueb systems theoretically

Can these elevators distinguish between an elevator call from the chief executive and one from a pack of underlings boping to slip out to buy a bowl of gruel? No problem, Mr. Kendall said, because - peons everywhere, take note — even today's elevators typically have a "VIP option."

Foreign Share Of Chip Market Drops in Japan

TOKYO - Foreign manufacturers of computer chips saw their share of the Japanese market fall to 19.2 percent in the second quarter of 1993 from 19.6 percent in first

quarter and 20.2 percent in the last three months of 1992, figures released on Wednesday showed. "We are extremely concerned about this negative trend," said the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor. "This negative trend needs

to be reversed immediately."

"It is important that the Japanese government and industry take the necessary steps so we see sub-stantial improvements in subsequent quarters," he added. "It is reasonable to expect that foreign market share will average 20 percent over the four quarters of 1993; Japan, in an agreement with the

most of whom are American - consecutive quarters of downward would get 20 percent of the Japa-The United States considers this

The decline in the second quarter was blamed by the Electronic Industries Association of Japan on the strengthening ven and sluggish domestic demand. Hidehiko Yoshida, executive

vice president of Toshiba Corp. and president of the Electronic Industries Association's Users' Committee of Foreign Semiconductors said he was pleased that foreign market share bad remained relatively stable.

According to a Japanese survey which includes foreign chips made in Japan as well as those imported. foreign makers held a 21.6 percent share of the market in the second quarter.

recalling a July accord between Washington and Tokyo on respect United States in 1986, agreed to for existing bilateral agreements, take steps so that foreign makers — said: "It is difficult to reconcile two movement in market share with these commitments.

He said agreements on chips proa binding undertaking by Japan for vided for "steady and gradual imagiven market share, although Japrovement in market access."

BAe and Taiwan Officials Deny Venture Is Failing partner, Taiwan Aerospace Corp.,

TAIPEI - The chairman of British Aerospace PLC held talks with officials in Taiwan on Wednesday as the government pledged increased support for a planned venture with BAe and denied reports in local newspapers that the project was on the brink of collapse. John Cahill, who arrived from

London Tuesday, discussed the venture with Vice Prime Minister Hsu Li-teh and Economics Minister Chiang Pio-kung. After the meeting, Mr. Hsu said reports that the project was in trouble were pure rumor and that a possible cancellation bad not been mentioned in the talks. Mr. Cahill added that he would not be in Tainei if talks on the venture bad broken down.

Mr. Chiang said Taiwan strongly supported the planned \$375 million venture to make short-haul regional passenger jets and was ready to increase its stake in the local

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The fee for the conference is £650 plus 17.5% VAT. This includes both lunches, the cocktail reception on the first evening and all conference documentation. Fees are parable in advance and will be refunded less 1 205

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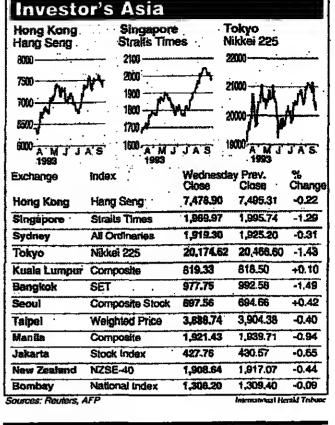
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to 39 percent from 29 percent. He also said, however: "There are

still some difficult issues to be resolved by the two companies. The government can't solve the problem for them." He said that if the deal failed, the government would encourage Taiwan Aerospace to seek another foreign partner to develop the country's aerospace industry. Mr. Chiang said the main dis-

pute was about Taiwan Aerospace's insistence on being allowed to acquire technology for the RJX, an advanced version of the twoengine passenger plane to be developed by the venture. The two companies signed a contract in January requiring each to

iovest 50 percent in the venture to produce RJ and RJX aircraft, Its completion has been delayed for by



Very briefly:

• President Enterprises Corp., a Taiwan food company, is to boost its presence in China by teaming up with Anheuser-Busch Cos. Budweiser division to build a brewery there. The project is valued at 1 hillion Taiwan dollars (\$37.2 million).

 A Thai-Italian joint venture has secured nearly \$500 million in loans for a plant to produce commercial-grade steel, the first of its kind in Thailand Sahaviriya Steel Industries Co. and Duferco Co. of Italy plan to start making hot rolled steel sheets in coils by the first quarter of 1994. Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. said it would join with Allied Signal Inc.

to make power units for small jets. Kawasaki said it would take a 15 percent share in the project, which also includes the Bayerische Motoren Werke AG/Rolls-Royce PLC joint venture and Alfa Romeo of Italy. PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Co., Indonesia's higgest paper and pulp

maker, is being investigated for suspected illegal logging in rain forests, a Forestry Ministry official said. The company declined to comment. Jardine Strategie Holdings Ltd., the investment arm of Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd., said first-half profit rose 10 percent to \$121.3 million.

It declared an interim dividend of \$4 an ordinary share, up from \$3.80.

Japanese Banks to Cut Rates Jiji Press and Kyodo News Service

TOKYO - Japanese banks plan

The cut in the rate, charged on

10 cut their short- and long-term loans of more than one year to the prime lending rates following the central Bank of Japan's move to reduce its discount rate to a record low of 1.75 percent, news reports said Wednesday.

trial Bank of Japan Ltd., Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd., and Nippon Credit Bank Ltd., would be the third in three months. The country's three long-term

credit banks are preparing to lower their prime lending rate by three-

most creditworthy clients of Indus-Jiji said in a separate report that

Japanese city banks were expected to decide Friday to lower their sbort-term prime lending rates by questions of financing, among other issues.

(AP, AFP) tenths of a percentage point, to a the three-eighths of a point, to record low 4.5 percent on Oct. 1, 3.375 percent from 3.75 percent.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25-26, 1993

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(millions of FF)	1st half 1993	1st halt 1992	
Sales	4,935	5,225	
Net income (attributable to Group)	298	364	
Working capital provided from operations	701	772	
Capital expenditures	434	465	

exchange rates, Legrand sales for the first half of 1993 were virtually stable in French francs, down 0.4%, with business showing a more marked slowdown in France than in the rest of the world.

FF 364 million in the first holf of 1992, reflecting in particular o reduction of FF 60 million due to the combined impact of devaluations and new toxes in several European countries. Assuming no change in current business trends, fullyear earnings will be in keeping with trends observed in the

working capital provided from operations - equal to 14.2% of soles - will allow it to pursue o selective yet sustained investment policy in today's difficult economic environment.

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4,935	5,225
298	364
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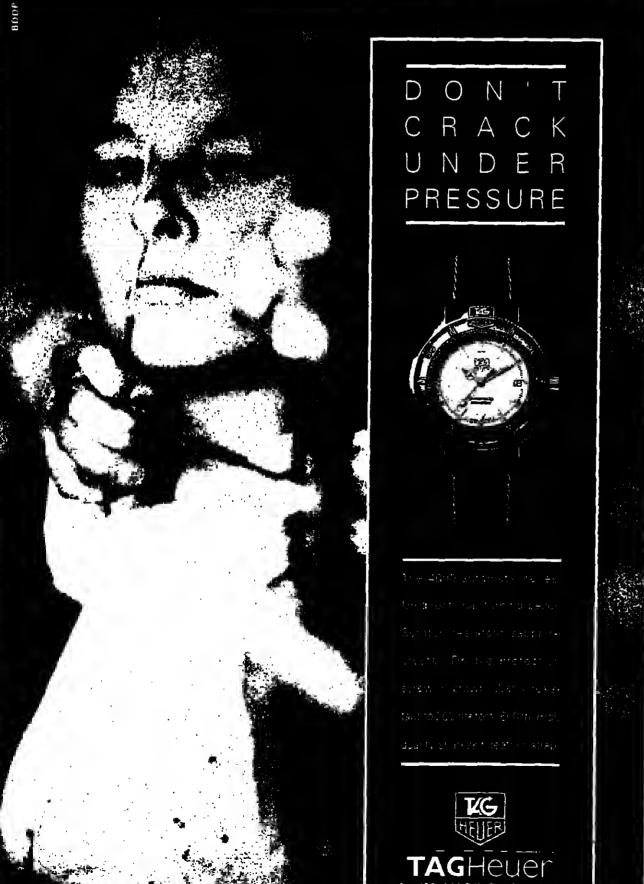
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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1993

WORK: Increasingly, a Willingness to Trade Wages for Job 'Quality'

Continued from Page 9 domestic responsibilities have not changed much. This is true even in families where women contribute half or more of the family income.

advancement for white men as of the job, usually to the detriment worker brings an additional set of higher than do white men. of the job, usually to the detriment worker brings an additional set of problems back into the work-

 Workers see little difference between male and female managers.

However, managers, male or female, Companies tend to view their

This last observation surprised place."

One of the survey's most surprising results is how low salary and benefits rated — both in the bot-However, managers, male or female, with childener responsibilities are survey said.

Younger workers are no more fikely to be personally prepared to work in a racially and technically diverse environment than older workers.

Men and women of color and white women view the chances of amily tend to be resolved in favor to managers, male or female, with childener responsibilities are work-family programs as a way to improve productivity by "keeping family problems at bay," said Faith Wohl, director of human resource initiatives at Du Pont Co. "I still think it's a problem of productivity by "keeping family problems at bay," said Faith Wohl, director of human resource initiatives at Du Pont Co. "I still think it's a problem of productivity by "keeping family problems at bay," said Faith Wohl, director of human resource initiatives at Du Pont Co. "I still think it's a problem of productivity by "keeping family problems at bay," said Faith Wohl, director of human resource initiatives at Du Pont Co. "I still think it's a problem of productivity by "keeping family problems at bay," said Faith Wohl, director of human resource initiatives at Du Pont Co. "I still think it's a problem of productivity by "keeping family problems at bay," said Faith Wohl, director of human resource initiatives at Du Pont Co. "I still think it's a problem of productivity by "keeping family problems at bay," said Faith Wohl, director of human resource initiatives at Du Pont Co. "I still think it's a problem of productivity by "keeping family problems at bay," said Faith Wohl, director of human resource initiatives at Du Pont Co. "I still think it's a problem of productivity by "keeping family problems at bay," said Faith Wohl, director of human resource initiatives at Du Pont Co. "I still think it's a problem of productivity by "keeping family problems at bay," said Faith Wohl, director of human resource initiatives at Du Pont Co. "I still think it's a problem of productivity by "keeping family problems at bay," said Faith Wohl, director of hu

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SPORTS BASES

The Expos still have two more

"Just because they scored 18

runs doesn't mean we lost two

games," said Montreal's third base-

man, Mike Lansing, "In a way, it's

in the ninth inning, like they've

Technically, this was a come-

The Braves had 16 hits and tied

the club record for runs. Pendleton

hit two homers, the first a three-run

shot that made it 4-3.

Astros 6, Giants 9: Mark Portugal pitched a three-hitter in Houston, tied a team record with his

10th straight victory and improved

his career mark against San Fran-

been doing to other teams."

from-behind victory.

games against the Braves.

Braves and Phillies Drop Magic Numbers Under 10

bers" — the combinations of vic- Philadelphia. It sets up the possinice to get pounded like that." tories and losses that add up to bility that both could clinch on the clinching a pennant — can't be same night at the same place. taken too seriously until they are The Braves came up hig in the serious in both divisions of the Na-

1983, cut their magic number to seven with a victory over the Florida Marlins on Tuesday night while the Montreal Expos were being blown out of the picture, 18-5, by

the Atlanta Brave The Braves, the league champions the past two seasons, reduced their magic number in the West to tory over the San Francisco Giants. The Braves are 312 in front of the Giants; the Phillies have a 51/2game lead on the Expos.

The Associated Press more interesting is that the Braves said. "This is not a game that will hose so-called "magic num- and Phillies play this weekend in lose the season for us. But it's not

below 10. Well, it's time to get matchup of the NL's two hottest tional League.

three innings, but the Braves man, Mike Lansing, "In a way, it's the Philadelphia Phillies, who snapped back with a seven-run better this way than letting them haven't won the East Division since fourth and added six runs in the come from behind and beating us

NL ROUNDUP

fifth as Fred McGriff and Terry Pendleton between them got live hits, three homers and nine RBIs in first inning, and I thought it was

the two innings.

That was enough to let John
Smoltz cruise as Atlanta won for the sixth was his fifth in the majors nine with the Houston Astros'vic- the 32d time in 39 games, while the and his 35th homer this season. Expos lost for just the 4th time in

23 games.
"We could've gotten beat 1-0 and still lost a game to the leaders."

What makes the pennant chase Montreal manager Felipe Alou

cisco to 11-3. The Astros scored three runs in the third against Salomon Torres to make it 4-0.

"I'm sure they are second-guessing some of the things that they did, said Portugal referring to re-ports that the Giants had been thinking of trading for him as the

"I wish we would have gotten him when we had an opportunity to," said Barry Bonds, who went 0for-4. "He would have been a big help with us on this side of the diamond."

was playing at home.
The Phillies trailed, 3-2, when Kevin Stocker walked to open the seventh and scored from first when relief pitcher Rick Rodriguez fielded pinch-hitter Ruben Amaro's sacrifice bunt but hit Amaro with his throw. Dykstra followed with his 19th homer.

for-49 slump, had three hits for the second straight game and drove in two runs.

drove in one run in the 11th with a sacrifice fly and Brett Butler dou-hled in the final run for visiting Los Angeles as Cincinnati lost its 11th in a row after tying in the bottom of the ninth. The Reds matched their

lagher drove in three runs with a homer and a double as New York ended an 11-game losing streak in Pittsburgh. Cubs 13. Ca

of the runs came in a six-run sixth against visiting St. Louis. Rick Wil-kins and Mark Grace each had three RBIs for the Cubs, who had 16 hits. Rockies 15, Padres 4: Andres Galarraga had four hits and Jerald

The Royals have lost three Clark drove in three runs against San Diego as Colorado, playing at home, ensured itself of not losing

100 games in its first season. The Rockies' 63d victory also who has given up 14 runs and 25
hits in 151 innings since pitching a homer, on the first pitch in the put them within one of Houston's record for NL expansion teams, set

Nick Faldo, posing Wednesday with the Ryder Cup at The Belfry course near Birmingham, laid on a what-me-worry? pose for the photographers.

Intimidation Is (or Isn't) the Name of the Game

By Leonard Shapiro Washington Post Service

SUTTON COLDFIELD, England -- For months, Gentleman Tom Watson has been telling anyone who listened that he despised "the War by the Shore mentality" of the 1991 Ryder Cup matches in the United States. He also wants no part of any campaign to make the '93 event here at the Belfry

a second "Battle of Britain."
"To accelerate it to the level of war is not in the spirit of the event," the U.S. team's captain said Wednesday. "It is intended to be a very hard fought competition between two teams. You have a victory dinner when it's over, sit down together, toast the winning team and say. We'll get you next time."

And yet, Watson the realist, knows that

botched shots or missed putts by the Ameri-cans will be wildly cheered by the pro-Euro-pean galleries when the matches begin Friday, just as partisan wahoos jeered the Europeans two years ago.

But both Watson and Europe's captain, Bernard Gallacher, are hoping their teams can play intensely during the matches. And

days of alternate stroke and best-ball play Friday and Saturday.

It's almost certain that Watson, for examle, will pair all of his four rookies - Davis Love III, Jim Gallagher, Lee Janzen and John Cook — with what he described as grizzled veterans" like Tom Kite, Lanny Wadkins or Raymond Floyd. That sort of pairing with Floyd and Fred Couples in 1991 clearly had a calming affect on Couples and eventually led to two victories in their three matches.

Both captains must weigh other factors: a player's form coming into the event, whether partners are personally compatible (not to mention their wives) and have complimen-

Pairing a long-ball hitter like Fred Cou-ples with a great chipper and putter like Floyd is an easy decision for Watson. A pairing of hig-hitter Love with the shortgame skills of Kite also makes sense, as does a possible all-intensity team of Paul Azinger and Wadkins. Corey Pavin, the shortest hit-

that is definitely one of the components for both captains in picking the pairs for the two days of alternate stroke and best-ball play The Europeans, meanwhile, seem hardly

cowed by the Americans; "When I first made the team" in 1981, "the U.S. side was very intimidating," said Scotland's Sam Torrance, playing in his seventh Ryder Cup. "They had Nicklaus and Trevino. This time they don't have a Nicklaus, a Trevino, a Watson, a player that scares you. We're not scared of them. They don't have a dominant player."

Instead, it's been the Americans who have been talking about the intimidation factor of England's Nick Faldo, the top-ranked in the world with five major championships.

"When you play with Faldo, it can be a little intimidating," said Love. "He doesn't say anything to you. Usually, you can talk to a guy. With Nick, you can't find out what he's like or get in a conversation because he's concentrating so bard.

"He's not out to mess you up, he's just doing his own thing. He's so focused he doesn't have time for chit-chat and that can be nerve-racking."

Said Couples, "I think Nick is intimidat-ing simply because he hits the ball so darned well. No one actually intimidates me. But for Nick Faldo, there's no course that can beat, him, whether it's the U.S. Open or an easy course. Nothing fazes him. It's fun to watch him. If I played him on Sunday, I'd love it because it will show how I can play."

Faldo was asked if he felt he intimidated any of the Americans.

"Intimidation is the word of the week, is it?" he said. "I don't believe anything I read. I doubt it very much. Big Jack [Nicklaus] was always the hard one. Nicklaus and Palmer, they were intimidating."

Gallacher confirmed that Bernhard Langer will play for the European team, despite a sore neck that has kept him out of action the last three weeks. Gallacher informed the alternate. Ronan Rafferty. Wednesday morning that his services would not be need

The final team pairings for best ball and alternate shot matches will be announced Thursday afternoon. Faldo will definitely play with Scotland's Colin Montgomerie,

Jays Have Largest Lead This Season

Just a few days ago, everybody was talking about how close the race was in the American League

the division by five games, which is ninth in Cleveland. the largest lead any team has had in

Todd Stottlemyre pitched a three-

AL ROUNDUP

while the third-place Baltimore Onoles rallied to down Cleveland and remained 512 games out. If the Blue Jays can keep this up. their series this weekend against

"Championship teams have a down to crunch time," said Stottle- shutout. myre, whose spot in the starting rotation was solidified earlier Tuesday when the Jays announced that Jack Morris is out for the year with

a damaged elbow ligament. Stottlemyre struck out a careerhigh 10 in winning his third straight

will not post a winning record for Toronto got an RBl double from

Joe Carter, an RBI triple from Tony Fernandez and a run-scoring ground out from Pat Borders. Two other runs scored on catcher Tony Pena's throwing error.

in New York and drove in all Minnesota's runs against Jim Abbott. no-hitter against Cleveland on

games, were coming off a three-game sweep hy Toronto at the Me-

Now, the Toronto Blue Jays lead rallied for two runs in the top of the

The Indians went ahead, 6-5, in the division all season.

The Blue Jays won their ninth in a row Tuesday night in Toronto as Told Starthard a row Tuesday night in Toronto as Toronto a row Tuesday night in Toronto as Toronto a row Tuesday night in Toronto a row Tuesday night in Toronto a row Tuesday night in Toron hitter in a 5-0 shutout of the Boston Red Sox. The second-place New bunted. Pitcher Jerry DiPoto threw York Yankees lost to Minnesota to third for one out, but defensive David Segui followed with a single that went in and out of the glove of a charging Albert Belle.

Angels 8, White Sox 0: John Far-New York and their four games in Baltimore next weekend might not seven hits while Chili Davis. Chad Curus and J.T. Snow each drove in two runs as California, playing at way of turning it on when it comes home, handed Chicago its 14th

The Florida Martins are the only

Mariners 8, Rangers 0: Randy Johnson struck out 11 in Seattle, moved within 12 strikeouts of becoming the eighth pitcher in American League history to reach 300, Roger Clemens (11-14) tonk the loss for Boston, ensuring that he behind Chicago in the West.

> run, moving within two of major league leader Juan Gonzalez. erra had three hits and three RBIs.

Twins 5, Yankees 4: Light-hit-ting Pedro Munoz homered twice straight and six of their last eight to

drop out of contention in the AL

The Twins, losers of eight of 11

Orioles 7, Indians 6: Baltimore

first and second and none out a replacement Alvaro Espinoza threw wildly past first in trying for the double play. Cal Ripken scored, Hoiles went to third, and

other team to be shut out that many

Ken Griffey Jr. hit his 42d home Athletics 9, Royals 6: Ruben Si-

Scott Hemond singled four times and scored three runs as Oakland beat visiting Kansas City.

eighth, broke a tie after Milwaukee

pennant race wore on.

Phillies 5, Martins 3: Lenny Dykstra's two-run homer in the seventh rallied Philadelphia, which

John Kruk, who had been in a 9-

Dodgers 5, Reds 3; Jody Reed

longest losing streak in 27 years. Mets 4, Pirates 3: Dave Gal-

first seven hatters scored, and the rest

rallied from a 4-1 deficit in Detroit. in 1962,

SCOREBOARD 18) ond Feng; Sintilemyre and Borders.
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Kassa City 912 271 306—6 12 1 Ockland 811 841 11x—9 14 8 MATIONALLEAGUE Oaklond 81) 841 11x—9 24 8
Rosmussen, Gubicco (5), Brawer (8) and MocGrigne: Jimmere, Downs (6) and Hemand, W—Downs. 5-9. L—Gubicca. 4-8. MP3—Karsas Ciry, Bratt (16), Goetti (11), Monetia (11), Dokland, Sierra (20), Taxas 609 900 900—9 3 9 500 100—9 11 119 85x—8 9 1 Leibrandt, Brankey (4), Bahanan (7) and Radriguez: R. Johnson and Volle. W—R. Johnson, 18-8. L—Leibrandt, 9-10, HR—Soatia, Grithey (42).
Chicapp. 900 900 900—9 7 2 Coliforata 300 100 31x—5 15 8 Farnandez, Howard (7). Ruffcorn (8) and Korkavico, Lindaey (8): Facral, Frey (7) and Mysts. W—Facrel, 3-11. L—Farnandez, 17-8. Sv—Frey (13). HR—Californio, Snaw (13). MATIONAL LEAGUE

Tuesday's Line Scores AMERICAN LEAGUE NATIONAL LEAGUE

Williams, Pail (6), Andersen (8), Alitch Williams (9) and Doullon, W.—Poll, 1-8, L.—Rodriguez, 2-4, Sv.—Alitch Williams (40), H.R.—Fhiladelshic, Dykshra 1991.
New York 80 82 888—4 9 8
Phisburgh 818 820 985—3 8 8
Talgheder, Gozza (6), Al, Moddux (9) and O'Brien; Cooke, Alicell (7), Alinor (8) and Goff.
W.—Telsheder, 4-2, L.—Cooke, 19-5, Sv.—M. Moddux (5).

O'Srien; Cooke, Miceli (7), Ather (8) and Geff. W—Telgheder, 4-2. L—Cooke, 10-9.5v—M. Moddux (3), HR—New York, Golfragher (8). See Francisco 99 608 888—6 3 8 Musicion 18 800 113—4 18 1 Torres, Roberts (3), Wilson (6), Righerti (6) and Morworine; Portugal ond Toubensee, W—Portugal, 16-4. L—Torres, 2-3. Les Angeles (90 888 806 92—5 8 1 (11) Instage)

Hershieser, Ki., Gross (8), Worrell (9), McDowell (10), Trilicek (11) and Picazzi; Lusbusta, Ruttin (8), Powell (9), Roomdon (10) and Oliver, W—McDowell, 5-3. L—Reordon, 4-6. Sv—Trilicek (1), HR—Chichanol, Sobo 119). St. Lusb 18 180 100—3 10 1 Chichae 78 86 82x—13 16 1 Tawksbury, Botcheler (1), Olxon (4), Olivores (6), Lancoster (7), Powel (9), And Powel (9), MacModell (9) and Wilkims, Wolbeck (8), W—Southsto, 4-3. L—Tewksbury, 17-10. HR—Chicago, Hill (7), Artenda 182 808—8 8 1 Smetz, Standon (7), Francos (9), Smith (9) and Corp. Hill Herry (6), Herradio (5), Smith (9) and Chichael (10), Shane (1

Attente 100 760 400-18 Montreal 300 822 800-8 Smottz, Stanton (7), Freeman (8), 5m

Smottz, Stonton (7), Freeman (8), Smith (9) and Olson; Hill, Henry (4), Heredia (5), Show (5), Bornes (7), Roles (8), Nothotz (9) and Fletcher, Siddall (8), W—Smoltz, 15-10, L—Hill, 9-4, HR—Attorta, Pendickan (216), McGritt (35), Mantroot, Cordera (18), Son Diese (8), Mantroot, Cordera (18), Son Diese (8), Mantroot, Cordera (18), Son Diese (19), Mantroot, Cordera (18), Son Diese (19), Mantroot, Cordera (18), Son Diese (19), Mantroot, Cordera (18), Horris (18), Seonsz (8) and Asmus; Bottentield, Skair (4), Ruttin (4), Holmes (9) and Girardi. W—Blatz, 4-10, L—Worrell, 1-7, HR—Color-Mantroot, Mantroot, Cordera (18), Horris (18), Mantroot, 4-10, L—Worrell, 1-7, HR—Color-Mantroot, Mantroot, M

Wednesday's Results
Hirushimo & Yoshuri 2
Yakuti vs. Hanshin, ppd., rain
Yakutiona vs. Chunichi, ppd., rain

Barnet 1, Queens Park Rangers 2 Barnetey 1, Peterbaroush 1

SOCCER 4.

Biocopoli 3. Sectivelo Unitro Balton 1, Sheffleid Wednesdor Crystal Palace 3. Charilon 1 Grimsby 3. Horflepool 0 Huddersheld 8. Arsenol 8 Ieswich 2. Cambridge United Lincoln 3. Everton 4 Abliddiesbowen 5. Brichton 0

ough 5. Brighton 0

Sunderland 2 Leeds 1 re 5 Oxford HOME

NHL Preseason

Calcono 1, Defroit 1
Philodelphia 4, Pilipburgh 1
Winnipes 7, Voncouver 6
Los Angeles 6, Dullos 4
Tompo Boy 5, 51, Louis 3
Calgory 3, Tombio 3, OT

Davis Cup

WORLO GROUP QUALIFIER Jakob Hissel, 7-5, 7-6 17-31, 6-2.

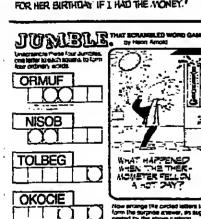
BASEBALL

American League
CALI FORNIA—Signed Jae Mograne, Pitcher, to 3-veor Contract extension through 1996
Notional League
SAN OIEGO—Signed Ronnie Rontz, pitcher, to minor depose contents. er. In minor-league contract FOOTBALL

National Football League
CLEVELAND—Signed Keyla Mack. (ul)



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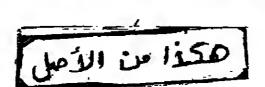


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SO ILD

Marseille Stripped of Title, Bernès and 3 Players Suspended

PARIS - The French soccer federation stripped Olympique Marseille of its 1993 league title, barred its former general manager and suspended three of the players involved in the bribery case that has both enthralled and haunted the country this summer.

"The league title for the 1992-1993 season is suspended," said the federation's president, Jean Fournet-Fayard. "We had to take sanctions in this affair which has seriously harmed the morality of our

FIFA. the sport's governing body, had threatened to suspend France from international compe-tition unless the federation acted

by Thursday to end the saga in which three Valenciennes players en against the Marseille club." have said they were offered money by Marseille to throw a league match in May.

In Zurich, FIFA welcomed the federation's action and said the suspensions would be applied

"FIFA feels that these decisions have preserved the credibility of French football as a whole and have thus settled a matter which was of great concern to the world football federation," a FIFA statewas of great concern to the world

It added that "FIFA will consult with the European Football Union during the next week about any

UEFA bad earlier this month banned reigning champion Marseille from this season's European

The French federation indefinitely suspended Jean-Pierre Bernes, who resigned as Marseille's general manager in July. It also suspended Marseille player Jean-Jacques Eydelie and two Valenciennes' players, Christophe Robert

The federation said all the sanctions were provisional, and that it reserved the right to announce further sanctions "as the issue evolves

action."

The federation took no action against Bernard Tapie, the Marseille team's owner.

But the flamboyant businessman, who was a minister in the former Socialist government, has been dragged into the judicial investigation by accusations that he tried to bribe the former Valenciennes coach, Boro Primorac, to take the blame for fixing the match. No sanctions were imposed

Jacques Glassmann, who first made the bribery allegations against Marseille and said he had refused the offer.

against the Valenciennes player

ment. Bernes has consistently depart in this season's French Cup. nied offering a bribe.

The Valenciennes players said Bernès offered them the bribe, with Eydelie acting as a middle man, before the league match May 20. Intercontinental Cup and the Su-Marseille won it, 1-0, then won the per Cup this year to help rescue the Champions' Cup six days later by beating AC Milan by the same

The federation decided Wednesday that both Valenciennes and Marseille lost the league match. Valenciennes has since been relegated from the first to the second

The federation said a decision would be made later on whether After Marseille's ouster from the

lucrative Champions Cup, Olympique officials said they hoped to be allowed to still compete in the Intercontinental Cup and the Suteam financially.

But FIFA's secretary general, Sepp Blatter, said Wednesday that I don't see how FIFA can now allow OM to play an international match like the Intercontinental Cup," which pits Europe's champiainst South America's.

UEFA, he said, would certainly follow suit and keep Olympique out of the Super Cup, which would have matebed Marseille against the

"In fact it's difficult, if not impossible, to see how Olympique Marseille from now can play a match outside France, even a friendly." Blatter said.

Jean-Louis Levreau, vice president of the Marseille team, said the fact that the sanctions were imposed pending a court decision was "a positive thing," that was relieved that no action was taken against Marseille's current league campaign. The federation has the power to deduct points or even relegate Olympique to the second division.

It gives us the chance to win another league title, as a victory on

possible further measures to be tak- and notably as a result of judiciary have all admitted their involve- Marseille would be allowed to take Cup Winners Cup champion, Par- sponse possible in this affair," Levreau said,

> Fournet-Fayard, the federation's president, said Bernes would be returning to a hospital in the coming days for further treatment. Still Tapie's right-hand man at the club at the time. Bernes spent about a week in a hospital being treated for depression after the allegations first

Tuesday, after being interviewed at the federation's beadquarters in Paris, he burst into tears and said. "Suicide is the only thing left for me to prove I was never implicated in this affair."

He added, "My life is ruined." (Reuters, AFP, AP)

SIDELINES

Gretzky Gets \$25.5 Million Contract LOS ANGELES (AP) - Wayne Gretzky has agreed to sign a new

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Wayne Gretzky has agreed to sign a new three-year, \$25.5 million contract with the Ilos Angeles Kings that will make him the highest-paid athlete in North America.

Gretzky, 32, the all-time leading scorer in the NHL, will earn \$8.5 million per season, according to the Kings' owner, Bruce McNall. That is more than double his current \$3 million annual salary.

It also tops the \$7.2 million yearly salary being paid the San Francisco Giants' outfielder, Barry Bonds. Until now, Bonds's six-year, \$43 million contract was considered the highest in North American sports.

NBA and Turner Expand Telecasts

NEW YORK (API - The NBA and Turner Broadcasting have announced a four-year extension of their television contract that will bring a game of the week to TBS and assure that every playoff game will be on some national TV network.

Turner will pay \$350 million for the four years, beginning in the 1994-95 season; that is an increase of about 25 percent over the fees paid the

TNT will broadcast about 45 regular-season games, down from the present 50. TBS also will televise a Thursday night in each of the 25 weeks of the season, while moving its Atlanta Hawks games to the Turnerowned regional sports network, Sports South, or other local independent stations. TNT will continue to do about 35 playoff games, and TBS also

For the Record

Ellery Hanley, the British rugby team's most successful captain, announced his retirement from the international game at age 32. He was captain a record 19 times, with 13 victories.

Ouotable

Ian Wooldrige, a London Daily Mail columnist, on the Nationa Tennis Center in Flushing Meadow, New York: "There may be more horrific venues to stage Open tennis championships, but outside the Khyber Pass and Death Valley, California, they do not readily come to



Júlio Salinas drove a shot by Albania's goalkeeper, Foto Strakosha, for his third goal during Spain's 5-1 Group 3 triumph in Tirana.

Samaranch Is Re-Elected For a Third 4-Year Term

MONTE CARLO - Juan Antonio Samarauch, who dec president of the IOC in 1980, was re-elected Wednesday to a third

Samaranch, 73, ran unopposed after announcing at last year's Olympics in his home town of Barcelona that he would stand for a further term.

The IOC's director general, François Carrard, said Samaranch bad been re-elected by acclamation by the other 89 members attending the IOC's session in Monte Carlo. Samaranch's new term will expire in 1997 and the members agreed to the former diplomat's request that the 1997 session be held in

Lausanne, Switzerland, headquarters of the IOC and a city with which he has close ties.

Carrard said Marc Hodler of Switzerland, president of the International Ski Federation, had been elected IOC vice president to replace the outgoing He Zhenliang of China.

Anita DeFranz, who replaced fellow American Robert Helmick on the executive board when Helmick resigned in 1991 over allegations of ethical misconduct, was re-elected to the board for a further

four years. Keba Mbaye of Senegal was brought on to the board for a one-

Carrard said Hodler, DeFranz and Mbaye had been elected unopposed.

GAMES: Olympic Vote Has Become a Plebiscite on China's Future Role

Continued from Page 1

organized by the Chinese government, concerned the Committee more than talk of political prison-

morning?" Mr. Scott said, alluding to the dissolution of the Russian parliament on Tuesday. "I can tell you the East Europeans are talking about nothing else right now."

It is difficult to gauge how news

strikes the Committee members. The apparent collapse of Sydney's bid in the last month, after being seen as the favorite for more than ayear, has been linked in part to a resolution by the U.S. House of Representatives denouncing Beijing's effort. Rather than buckle under to a U.S. government blamed for beginning the Olympic boyeotts of 1980 and 1984, several voters reportedly are supporting Beijing to spite the Americans for interfer-

But will such convictions remain strong throughout the voting? Pri-

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REAL ESTATE

been quoted as predicting that China will win with 48 votes on the the vote, regardless of the outcome. Scott said. "They will be in capsule." na will win with 48 votes on the the vote, regardless of the outcome.

"What about the events this orning?" Mr. Scott said, alluding the dissolution of the Russian tected by the police. Representation of the Russian tected by the police. Representation of the Russian tected by the police. tives from every hidding city have been lurking in hotel lobbies to meet the members during breaks in their meetings.

"h's mostly cocktail talk now,"
Mr. Scott said, "We have 15 working ambassadors working on behalf of our hid. Each has a list of members they're responsible for, people they've been getting to know over the last many months. You see the members at coffee breaks, lunches, dinners, phone calls."
"At this point," he added.

"you're phoning them up really to remind them of your existence. Our rule in person is to let them come to you. What you're doing is, you're making 90 pitches to 90 people, not one pitch to 90 people."

mo Nebiolo, president of the International Amateur Athletics Federation and a Committee voter, has said be had prepared statements to the moraing, and they will not

irst ballot. The Committee has ignored de-Who can be certain? While myri-mands that they officially consider ad voices shout at them, the voters human rights when selecting Olym-

> should Beijing be chosen. These corporations that have been in varying degrees behind Beijing's candidacy, they have a role to play in China and that will not go away," he said. "We will get the information to the chief executives of those corporations, good reliable information on buman rights in China, and we will ask them to use their influence on the country in a constructive way.

Athletes and officials were still arriving to support their countries' bids on Wednesday. Vice Prime Minister Li Langing appeared at a press conference to back the Chinese effort. The prime ministers of Australia, Britain and Turkey are to address the Committee during

All of the hype will wither away, and they will be faced by the real

be bused across town to the Stade Louis II, where the Committee president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, will open an envelope before an audience of about 2,400 people. Whether the envelope contains the name of Beijing or not, the moment will mark a crucial point in the Olympic movement.

It is only China's obvious faults that give Sydney and Manchester a chance of winning the right to stage the Olympics. But if not for the 1989 crack-

down, said Mr. Scott, "I wonder if Beijing would want it so much?"

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Spain and Italy Win, Norway Closes In On World Cup Slot

A hat-trick by Barcelona striker in the finals in the United States if Julio Salinas helped Spain sink Al- it wins its last two matches, at bania, 5-1. Wednesday in Tirana and keep alive its hopes of qualifying for the 1994 World Cup finals. Spain went into the match trailing Ireland hy four points and Denmark by three in Group Three and

ed States next year. But Spain does have a superior oal differential to Ireland and Denmark, which it plays in its remaining matches.

desperately needed a victory to re-

tain a chance of getting to the Unit-

the fourth minute when, despite to qualify the straight times. being surrounded by four Albanian defenders in the goal area, he managed to slip the hall beneath the

shot from some 14 meters out, seconds after a beader by Salinas rebounded off the crossbar.

Salinas had better luck 12 min-utes later when Muñoz lobbed a cross into the goal mouth and the Barcelona forward headed it home

to make it 3-0. The 40th minute saw the home side's determination pay off when Kushta took down a long pass from the back and, from 25 meters, out

lobbed the ball in to make it 3-1. But Salinas dealt a punishing blow in the 58th minute when be broke free down the center and

neatly pushed the ball past goalie Strakosha for his hat-trick. Ten minutes later, defender José second international match, made

it 5-1 when beaded a high bouncing ball home. Albania, last in the group, was without two top players.

Italy 3, Estonia 0: Juventus for-

ward Roberto Baggio capped a fine two years, press reports in Benjing performance with a brace of goals in Tallinn as Italy boosted its chances of reaching the finals.

Baggio netted a first-half penalty shot, then drove home a near halfvolley 17 minutes from the end for his 19th goal in just 30 internationals. Substitute Roberto Mancini

good work by Baggio. The victory put three-time one point hehind Switzerland. while Portugal has 10 points but a match in hand on the top two.

home to Scotland and Portugal. Norway 1, Poland 0: Jostein Flo

scored eight minutes into the sec-ond half in Oslo, and Norway virtually clinched a berth in the World Cup finals. The victory gave Norway 14

points atop the Group Two standings and a three-point lead over England and the Netherlands. The top three teams have two games left each and the unbeaten Norwegiannow have an excellent chance of Salinas began the trouncing in making it to the finals after failing After a first half with Norwegian

tensions running high. Flo struck in the 56th minute from close range diving body of goalkeeper Foto after a pass from Roger Nilsen and Strakosha, a hender into the goal area from Strakosha,
Defender Antonio Muñoz made
it 2-0 in the 18th minute with a low
who earned his fifth straight shutout for Norway, including four World Cup qualifiers, was sent off by the referee late in the second

> Norway made its only start in the World Cup finals in 1938.

> Netherlands 7, San Marino 0: The Netherlands' trouncing of San Marino in Bologna moved the Dutch team into a tie with England in second place of Group Two.
> The Netherlands scored three

> goals in the first half and added four in the second. John Bosman was the leading scorer with three

The amateur team from the tiny independent republic in central It-Luis Perez Caminero, playing his aly remained last in the group with a record of one tie and eight losses. and one point.

> · Rade Ognanovic, who coached Cameroon to the 1982 World Cup finals, has been hired to coach the Chinese Olympic team for at least

said Wednesday.
The reports said Foshan Ceramic Group Ltd. would pay Ognjanevic 600,000 yuan tabout \$100,0001

NT ond for

Top era

for the first year. The national team failed in its two attempts to qualify for the World Cup and the Olympic team just scored in the 59th minute after more missed making it to the 1992 Games.

Ognanovic, who played for Yu-goslavia in the 1958 World Cup. World Cup winner July into sec-ond place in Group 1. The Italians Games in Atlanta, Besides Camerhave 12 points from eight matches, oon and Yugoslavia, he has coached the national teams of Egypt, Jordan, the Ivory Coast and Switzerland, 1.4P. Reuters, 4FP

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ART BUCHWALD

The Walls of Los Angeles

WASHINGTON — It is no se-cret that, despite all sorts of ernment from taking money earpromises, there is not much progress in rebuilding Los Angeles. It therefore came as a surprise when President Clinton promised Arafat he would find the money to rebuild

Jericho on the West Bank. Mel Shortstop, whn lives in L.A., was indignant and called me. as he usually does, when his

temper bails "Why billions for Arafat and not one dime for Los Angeles?

he demanded. "Getting Ara-Buchwald fat and Rabin to talk happens once in a blue moon. You can rebuild Los Angeles any

time," I replied. "They put us on the back burner when Yeltsin came over to be builed out in Russia," he com-

"We had to nr else his government would have fallen and that would have really caused a mess for us. They can't see the results in the City of Angels now - but someday the people of Southern California will be grateful we put the Kremlin

"If we give the PLO what they

'Jurassic Park' Edges 'Stars Wars,' Eyes 'E.T.'

LOS ANGELES - "Jurassic Park" become No. 2 on the list of top-grossing films in the United States, edging past "Star Wars." In its 15th weekend "Jurassic Park" grossed \$2.1 million, bringing its 102-day total in \$322.1 million. That was enough to nudge it past the \$322 million taken in hy "Star

"Jurassic Park" now trails only "E.T. — The Extra Terrestrial," which grossed \$359 million in its 1982 release plus \$40 million from reissues. "Jurassic Park" has also gone past \$300 million in foreign markets, It has yet to open in several major markets, including

marked for L.A. to finance Bosnia?" he asked.

"We wouldn't go near Bosnia unless, of course, the Serbs would agree nnt in shell it and the Croats would agree not to attack it and the Muslims would promise not to burn it to the ground," I answered. "Great," Shortstop grumbled. "I suppose Somalia has prinnty over

Southern California also." "Somalia has precedence be-cause it boasts a warlord. If we can get this warlord in sue far peace, we have to give them everything they ever dreamed of."

"This is just an idea," Shortstop suggested, "but what would he wrong if we asked Arasat to be acting mayor of Los Angeles? Would that get us any money?" "It might," I admitted, "He's

very big with Clinton now, and if he tells the president he wants as much mnney for L.A. as he's going to get for Jericho it would be a

"How could we get Aralat to even show up in L.A.?" "You could promise him a

chance to attend a Madonna recording session. Shurtstop said, "I don't believe the U.S. government will ever give Los Angeles the right time."

"You're being too pessimistic.
Your city has more crime than the Gaza Strip. It could be the best selling point with the people who hand out money in Washington."

"I wonder what would happen if we demanded Disneyland become

an open city?"
"Shurtstop, un paper Los Angeles deserves the same amount of aid as Jerichn — but you're not foreign and there is just so much money to go around. The only way I think you'll get Washington's attention is if you declare war on Malihu. If you don't do it soon, the Kurds in

Iraq will get all your money."
"Suppose Arafat is promised the money to rebuild Los Angeles, and then he is told to go through the U.S. relief agencies to get it. Would that be a tough deal for

I told him, "I'm not a big fan of the PLO, but I wouldn't wish that

Bruce Willis: Striking Out at Hollywood

By Bernard Weinraub New York Times Service

OS ANGELES - Bruce Willis Laughed. "If anyone said this career was going in happen," he said, "if anyone said I was going to make more money on one picture than anyone in my county in New Jersey made in their entire lives, if anyone said I'd have people trying to take pictures of me when I walk outside and wackos following me around and me living this life, I would have said, 'Hey, you're out of your mind."

Willis's newest film, "Striking Distance," is No. 1 at the U. S. box office this week, a testament to the movie star's drawing power, and certainly not to the reviews, which were modest at best. But Willis, 38, accepts the film, his overall success and his stardom as if he finds it all

a little hard to believe.
"If you can find out why this film or any film does any good. I'll give you all the money I have," he said. "No one knows. You see dngs, idiotic films, make \$150 million. And you see terrific films that die. Nobody knows the answer. Maybe it's because people like me are in these kinds of films."

Unusually blunt, even by Hollywood standards, Willis is engaging, shrewd and rich enough nnt to mind where the chips fall. He rarely gives interviews because, he said, the news media have misrepresented and misquoted him and treated him hadly. His feistiness and toughness, be implied, can be misconstrued as throwing his

weight around.
Willis knows that "Striking Distance" may founder over the next few weeks, but he shrugs that possibility off. "I'm nni a devious man," he said in another interview during a break in the making of a new film,

"Color of Night."
"I dnn't cheat, lie or go out of my way to mess people over, but I'm still amazed at the venal garbage that goes on in this town," he said, "People lie about you. People want to see you fail. It's so competitive here, you can see how much people want to see you fail. Why is there so much venality here? "If

you figure it out, call me."
Willis has the reputation of having a volatile temperament, and be has had his share of failures, notably "Hudson Hawk," the big-budget 1991 action-adventure that was savaged by the critics and seemed, at the time, to be a metaphor for overindulgence. ("Did it burt me?" he said with a shrug. "It's in profit. Nobody's interested in that.")

The movies for which Willis is best known are the two hugely successful "Die Hard" films. Yet what has separated him from other action-movie stars, like Arnald Schwarzenegger or Sylvester Stallone, is nni so much the types of films he has appeared in, but an ironic style, a workingclass persona and his New York theatrical background, which still makes him hunger

Inr other sorts of parts.
Willis seems torn between the big-bucks roles that bave made him a star and more serious parts, which are riskier, less visible and have thus far garnered him little criti-

He played a hannted Vietnam veteran in the 1989 film "In Country." and he was the voice of the wisecracking baby in "Look Who's Talking," and its sequel, He spoofed himself in "The Player," played a meek, bespectacled physician in "Death Becomes Her," was a gangster in "Billy Bathgate" and appeared as a tabloid reporter in the disastrous "Bonfire of the Vanities."

In "Striking Distance," a Culumbia movie, he plays a Pittshurgh policeman nn

river-rescue patrol duty, in search of a serial killer. Far Willis, who can earn at least \$10 million for an action movie, the role is hardly a stretch. In "Color of Night," an erotic thriller made by Hullywood Pictures, he plays a New York psychologist who is traumatized by the suicide of a patient. His next movie will be Quentin Tarantinn's "Pulp Fiction," in which he is to portray a down-and-out boxer. After that, Willis is planning a long break, perhaps a year. "If you're a so-called movie star, there's nn catching-up time." he said. "You're just on this fastmoving freeway and you can't take the side roads and examine your chnices and where you've been and what you're do-

His wife, Demi Moore, is expecting their third child in the spring. He talks of returning to New York in appear on the stage. He has read several plays, he said, hut he won't discuss them, saying he has

not made up his mind about them.
Willis plainly misses New York. He grew up in Penns Grove. New Jersey. worked after high school at the nearby Dupont chemical plant, like his father, and then quit to study acting at Montclair

'I had what alcoholics call 'a moment of clarity," he recalled. "I looked at those guys working in the plant, walking in the same steps every day, and I said, 'Not me.' As soon as I began acting in college. I felt blessed. I found a home."

There's more confidence in New York than here," he said, "This town is feardriven. Now you have accountants, lawyers and agents running studios and what we do, that mysterious thing called performance, is something the guys writing the checks can't grasp. In another place, if you gamble with 60 or 90 million dollars and that some actors get without trying. But I



"I'm still amazed at the venal garbage that goes on in this town," he says.

ynu fail, there are dire consequences. You lose your job. You get run out of town.
Here, I've seen whole regimes drummed
out of studios, people say they don't know
what they're doing, and then they show up
at another studin. There's a tremendous

amount of upward failure here."
"And some directors," he said, rolling his eyes. "They make grossly negligent mistakes and a couple of years go by and they're back. It's amazing. Guys who really shouldn't be in charge of anything are given \$30 million to make another film."

Willis insists he is not thin-skinned, but like most people in Hollywood, even the most powerful — especially the most pow-erful — the slightest criticism seems to grate an him.

"With this whole turmoil about 'Hudson Hawk.' I realized I didn't need to have people say nice things about me," be said.
"It would be great if I got the nice press

don't need it. The gift I got from 'Hudson Hawk' was that I don't expect another good review. You guys get the last word. I've had writers walk into my trailer, openly hostile, and I asked them why and they say, 'Because I don't particularly care for you.' So you can't win."

As he approaches the age of 40, Willis said, he is convinced that there will soon be more provocative roles for him. He looks at such actors as Harrison Ford. Clint Eastwood, Dustin Huffman, Robert De Niro and Al Pacinn as models.

"li's not that way for women," he said. "If I was a woman, I'd do something different. Look at my wife, She's a phepomenan. Her last four films have done tremendous business. She's young. She doesn't think about being 50, but I bet Hollywood does. They're probably already trying to get a 15-year-old to be the

PEOPLE

And the Winners Are: Booker Prize Short List

The judges Wednesday announced the short list for the £20,000 (\$30,000) Booker Prize, which is awarded to novelists from Britain and the Commonwealth. Competing are Roddy Doyle for "Paddy Clarke Ha Ha Ha." Tibor Fischer for "Under the Sky," Michael Ignatieff for "Scar Tissue," David Malouf for "Remember Babylon," Caryl Phillips for "Crossing the River" and Carol Shields for "The Stone Diaries." The winner will be announced on Oct. 26.

Brooke Shields is in Johanneshurg to star in "Running Wild," a story of two orphaned leopard cubs raised on a South African reserve.
This is apparently a film full of good intentions: Its producers say they hope that "Running Wild" will do for South Africa what "Crocodile Dundee" did for Australia and "Out of Africa" did for Kenya — that is, demonstrate the threat to wildlife from ousmanagement of natural resources.

Michael Jackson has arrived in Turkey after giving two sell-out performances in Tel Aviv. Jackson's sign-off to an audience of nearly 100,000 fans was "Shalom,

"Scarlett," the 1991 sequel to Margaret Mitchell's "Gone with the Wind," bored the critics, but pleased 2.3 million readers, so watch for more such dreamed-up things. In the works are two jum-bles of Jane Austen's characters in "Pride and Prejudice": "Presumption," by Julia Braun Kessler and Gabrielle Donnelly, two Californians using the pseudonym of Julia Barrett, and "Pemherley" hy Enma Termant, an English novel ist. Also upcoming is "Mrs. de Winter," based on Daphne du Manrier's "Rebecca.

Willie Nelson has been picked for Nashville's Country Music Hall of Fame, and Waylon Jennings says it's about time. The induction will be part of the 27th Annual CMA Awards on Sept. 29.

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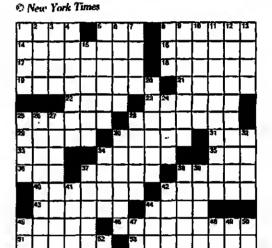
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